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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,113 New Series — BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th Sept.
*L. BALLAARAT.	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA..	3661	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
* L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
* L. BOKARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Ply South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
ANCONA	3128	600	W. J. Webber	30th Sept.
MALWA	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles 520, ,, 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCAIDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt R. Hutchison	8th Oct

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	10th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 17, 1887. Agents.

THE S.S. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 tons, 500 H.P., Capt. C. BURNES, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL *VIA* MARSEILLES on or about the 8th October. She has good accommodation for First Class Passengers, but carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

Passengers can book through to London overland.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16 Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail at 1 p.m. positively on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1887. MacIver Line.

TO LET, for the Season, and FOR SALE the "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Rose Cottage," and "Mulbry Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to

HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estates of the late Lieut-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit,
Poona.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	Forest Depots on road-sider.
Belgaum Taluka	1,700	
Total	5,700	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000	Kadra, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots.
Central Division of Kanara	400	
Southern Division of Kanara	2,200	
Total	4,600	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 27, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

A most delicious Smoke.
Per box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

[illegible] induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. N. J. Gamudia and N. S. Glazebrook, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September to 6th October, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, September 15, 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A NEW English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

An English-built Canoe LANDAU, in very good order, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I.

A second-hand single-seated BROUGHAM, by Thorn.

And several other second-hand Carriages and a few ew GRAM and GRASS MACHINES, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th September 1887, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June 1887.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 29th September 1887, both days inclusive.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row,

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS'——WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

LAWN-TENNIS AND CRICKETING SUITS.

Coats, Club Colors...Rs. 26.

"Extra Soap Shrunk."

Fine White Serge Coat and Trousers, Rs. 30.
Fine Melton Finished or Twilled Faced Flannels, Rs. 36.
Shirts with Pocket and Collar attached, Rs. 9.

Ribbons, and Waist Squares.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c., } **BOMBAY**

GOODS.

OF all kinds kept in stock. *Vide* Articles in *London Times*, 4th Oct 1884; *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 17th and 24 (respectively), headed A NEW GOSPEL OF CLOTHES.

Pamphlets free on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Estd., 1870. **BOMBAY.** Estd., 1870.

VALUABLE TONICS.

EASTON'S SYRUP,	COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.	EASTON'S PILLS,
The favorite Tonic, ESPECIALLY INDICATED IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, is most carefully prepared by us, and may be relied on as of Full Medicinal Value.	Of the greatest benefit to Children and Invalids, Materially assisting to build up the system and give Health and Strength.	Of similar constitution to the CELEBRATED SYRUP OF DR. EASTON, but with Phosphorus in a free state, ACTING MORE IMMEDIATELY as a powerful Tonic.
Per bot. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.	Per bottle Re. 1-8.	Per bottle, Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

Regent House,
SIMLA.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR
LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, AUG. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case	,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,,	,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST.

BEGS to inform his Patrons and Constituents in Bombay, the Mofussil and throughout India, that he has now removed his

LAMP WAREHOUSE

from No. 28, MEDOWS STREET, to LARGER and more COMMODIOUS Premises,

☞ **NO. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD.** ☜

(Opposite the Frere Fountain)

where, with the vastly increased accommodation afforded by these Premises, he is better prepared to execute all Orders with greater facility and despatch. His long experience in the Lamp business will enable him to give to his Patrons the best attention to all their requirements in this line.

R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
☞ NO. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL and FANCY COSTUMES, for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, &c. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. | LADIES' OUTFITTERS. | EAST STREET, POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS
& LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT
FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list

DUNNETT & Co.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
10 by 8 SIZE BIG ILLUSTRATION OF BURNING OF THE STEAM-SHIP "CITY OF MONTREAL" ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN: THE MAINMAST GOING, TWO P.M., AUGUST 11, 1887.

THE KAISER-I-HIND is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

GAIETY THEATRE.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st.
with Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE, OR THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Grand Maypole Dance and Ballet of the Apple Harvest.

LOOK AT THE POWERFUL CAST

HENRI (Marquis de Corneville)	Miss Dolly Childs.
CHRISTOPHE	Miss L. Boothe.
THE BAILLIE	Master C. Favarger,
GOBO	Miss Dooly Inman.
GASPARD (a Miser)	Master R. Stephenson
GRENICHIEU	Miss F. Stanley.
SERPOLETTE (a Foundling)	Miss Amy Childs.
GERMAINE	Miss L. Schlerika.
MANETTE	Miss N. de Lorme.
JEANNE	Miss C. Stanley,

Man Servants, Maid Servants, Coachmen, Sailors, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I, Scene I, on the Coast of Corneville. 2. The Road to the Fair. 3. Norman Hiring Fair.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.
Act II. The Haunted Chateau.
Act III. The Gardens of the Chateau.
(BALLET OF THE APPLE HARVEST.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
Under the Conductorship of Herr Braun (Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
Change of programme each evening.
HARRY STANLEY.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and STRENGTH in OLD and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, safe and sure.

Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.
This remedy is used for the purpose for which the "Pearls" are recommended.
On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR, sent free to any part of India.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
For Nervous Debility.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
The Great Nerve Tonic.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
The Great BRAIN Tonic.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Invigorate the Muscles.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
For Loss of Power.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
A Brain and Nerve Food.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Cure Weakness and Debility.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Invigorate the Body.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Restore Vitality.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Act like a Charm.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Prompt, Safe and Sure.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Relieve the Overworked System.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Never be without them.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Price 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle, post free.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY IS A CERTAIN AND SURE CURE FOR
PILES
in their worst form.
All yield to treatment by
HARLEY'S PRESCRIPTION.
Price 4s. 6d.
or from the Sole Agents,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
For Rs. 3, including Bandage.

HARLEY'S
BLOOD PURIFIER,
A positive cure for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
From whatever cause arising.

Diseases of the blood, skin and scalp, with loss of hair from infancy to old age, affections of the liver, stomach, kidneys, abscesses, boils, blotches, disfiguring humours, discharging wounds, dyspepsia, eczema, erysipelas, emaciation, face grubs, flesh worms, general debility, humiliating eruptions, itching, scaly pimply inherited scrofulous, jaundice, ring-worms, rheumatism, sores, sloughing, tetter, ulcers.

A remedy that enriches and purifies the blood and thereby clears and improves the complexion, infusing tone and vigour throughout the whole system.

Price 4s. 6d.
or from the
SOLE AGENTS,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
For Rs. 3 per bottle.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that by an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made on the 23rd September 1887, in Suite No. 667 of 1877, wherein KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL and AYSHABAI, Widow of YAROO MOHOMED KHOOMED, are Plaintiffs, and RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MOHOMED VALLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MEEYA CHAND respectively, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALABHOY, deceased, are Defendants. It was amongst other things ordered that the Plaintiffs should forthwith give up possession to the Defendants of the property hereinafter firstly described, situate at Mahim, which by virtue of an agreement of Partition, dated the 27th of September 1871, was allotted to the Defendants, but which has for some time past been in the possession of the Plaintiff Karim Mohomed Jamal, and also that a division or sale of the Property hereinafter secondly described situate at Butcher Street should be made between the parties to the above suit viz.—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with buildings, huts and trees standing thereon, situate at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 9623 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under No. 194 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 161 and Collector's New No. 3782, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 1-52, bounded on the East by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the South and West by Mahim Custom Road or Durga Road, and on the North by a Soap Manufactory. SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with buildings standing thereon, situate at Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 769 square yards or thereabouts, formerly known as the meat or beef market, and bounded on the East partly by property of Shaik Boolun bin Allun partly by property of Ally Saheb bin Ba'oomeya Coor and partly by the property of Hajee Manulla, on the West by Butcher Street, on the North by the property of Haiee Mannulla and on the South by the property of the Butchers' "Jamat" and given by them to the "Mootavullee" manager of the Mosque situate opposite to the property now being described. All persons are therefore hereby warned against purchasing, mortgaging or taking by way of gift or otherwise the aforesaid property at Mahim or the two-thirds share of the Defendants abovenamed in the aforesaid property at Butcher Street.—Dated this 27th day of September 1887.

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND,
Defendants' Attorneys.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD COMPASSES.
ASSORTED PATTERN.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 20th idem.

By order of the Chairman.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th September 1887.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of rupees 50 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1887, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1887, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 23rd September, 1887, on production of Share Certificates,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંમપની.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1887.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—G. I. P. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE PAREL, under the Patronage of G. A. BARNETT, Esq., C.I.E., and S. JACKSON, Esq., C.I.E., FRIDAY, the 30th September, in aid of the "Children's Annual Christmas Tree and Sports." The Comedietta "Retained for the Defence," "A Musical Olio;" and the farce of "BETSY BAKER." Door, open 8-30, commence 9 o'clock (Local time).

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ACCELERATION OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LAHORE.

FROM the 1st October 1887, the Mail Train Service between Bombay and Lahore via Rewari and Ferozepore will be accelerated.

The Down Train will arrive at Lahore 5 hours and 15 minutes earlier and the Up Train leave Lahore 6 hours and 20 minutes later.

The timings of trains will be as below :—

DOWN. Stations.	Time. H. M.	UP. Stations.	Time. H. M
Bombay (Colaba). Dep	20 0	Lahore. Dep.	15 40
Ferozepore (4th day) Ar	6 50	Ferozepore	19 55
Lahore (4th day)	10 55	Bombay (4th day). Ar.	7 25

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, dated Bombay, 5th Sept. 1887.

NOTICES.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL will be OPENED from 1st October next by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

THE BHAWNUGGER CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th of September, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1887.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1888 and to fix their remuneration.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 3rd October 1887, both days inclusive.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
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PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

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Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens............ Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ...... ,, 2-12 ,,
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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.!
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

CAMA HOSPITAL,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSING AND MIDWIFERY.

NOTICE.

I AM requested by H. E. LADY REAY to announce that a GRAND FANCY FAIR or FETE, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress (by special permission) will be held in Bombay, probably in January next, with the object of raising sufficient funds to defray the cost of the permanent Living Quarters and Lecture Room now being erected for the pupil nurses at the "TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSING AND MIDWIFERY" connected with the Cama Hospital.

Seven Europeans and four Natives are at present being trained in Nursing and Midwifery at the Cama Hospital, but the number cannot be increased until the Living Quarters and Lecture Room are completed.

Mr. P. H. Cama has most generously contributed Rs. 15,000 towards this building, the total cost of which will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 25,000, without the furniture.

The following ladies have already offered to hold stalls, or to help in various ways by collecting Contributions, &c :—

Mrs. Forbes Adam.	Hon'ble Mrs. Lyttelton.
Miss Bhownuggree.	Lady Morland.
Mrs. Cawasjee Jehangeer.	Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. Grattan Geary.	Miss Pechey, M.D.
Mrs. Hariprasad Desai.	Mrs. Sassoon.
Mrs. John Jardine.	Mrs. Sheppard.
Mrs. Walter Lang.	Mrs. Slight.
Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis.	Mrs. Yorke Smith.

The Assistance and Co-operation of all Ladies, both European and Native, is earnestly requested.

A further List of names and fuller details will be published later on.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Hony. Secy.,
Lady Reay's Fund.
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	,, 19	,, 29
Cut-hunting	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	,,	,, 110
Cut-hunting	,,	,, 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

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Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11

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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

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NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, thereore all New and Fresh.

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THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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LIST OF PRICES.

No.		size			Single.	Double.
No. 1	Octavo	size	9" by	5"	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
,, 2	Quarto	,,	11" by	9"	,, 13-0	,, 21-0
,, 3	Foolscap	,,	14" by	9"	,, 16-8	,, 25-0
,, 4	Folio		19½" by	12½"	,, 27-0	,, 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges.

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Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

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NOTICES.

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PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10 ,,
PEKOE DUST	,, 10 ,,
SOUCHONG	,, 6 ,,
CONGOU	,, 4 ,,

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

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Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
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All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

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BY
J. N. GHOSE.
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WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
THROUGH COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY. (East of the Ghats) run as under :—

		a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.
Mormugao Harbour	Dep.	7 45	3 10	Sonauli	Dep.	7 14	2 39
Sonauli	Arr.	11 20	6 45	Mormugao Harbour	Arr.	10 40	6 5

The Train (S M R) leaves Castle Rock (Top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and Belgaum at 10-45 a.m. | The Train (S M R) arrives at Castle Rock (Top of the Ghats) from Dharwar and Belgaum at 5-9 p.m.

Passengers can, by previous notice, arrange with the Carting Contractor, Castle Rock, for conveyance between Sonauli and Castle Rock.

Messrs. Shepherd's Steamers will, from 20th September, run daily between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay, calling at intermediate Ports. Leaving the Harbour after arrival of the Evening Train their Steam Launch will ply between Panjim and Mormugao Harbour in connection with our Trains.

Deck passage to or from Bombay ....Re. 1

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Commencing not later than 1st October, Goods can be booked through between Bombay and Deuli (S M R) and vice versa at the following rates (per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.)

NOTE.—All packages must bear consignees' marks to ensure prompt and correct delivery.

FROM BOMBAY.

To Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.					Cotton Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.			Grain, Seeds, Salt and Kerosine Oil. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.		Piece Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Docras.	81 mds. & upwards.	Under 81 maunds.	Cotton Piece Goods and Twist.	Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods mixed with Silk and Twist.	Silk Piece Goods.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour	0 3 7	0 4 8	0 6 5	0 10 6	0 14 9	1 4 4	0 4 4	0 6 3	0 8 5	0 3 2	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 6 3	0 8 5
Margao	0 4 8	0 5 10	0 7 10	0 12 5	1 1 2	1 7 6	0 5 5	0 7 8	0 10 0	0 4 2	0 5 10	0 5 5	0 7 8	0 10 0
Deuli	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 0 6	0 8 0	0 11 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 2 6

FROM DEULI.

To Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.					Cotton Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.			Grain, Seeds, Salt and Kerosine Oils Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.		Piece Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Docras.	81 mds. & upwards.	Under 81 maunds.	Cotton Piece Goods and Twist.	Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods mixed with Silk and Twist.	Silk Piece Goods.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Margao	0 5 2	0 6 2	0 8 3	0 13 2	1 2 5	1 9 6	0 4 7	0 6 11	0 9 2	0 4 7	0 6 2	0 4 7	0 6 11	0 9 2
Mormugao Harbour	0 5 7	0 6 8	0 9 11	0 14 5	1 4 2	1 12 1	0 5 1	0 7 7	0 10 2	0 4 11	0 6 8	0 5 1	0 7 7	0 10 2
Bombay	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 0 6	0 8 0	0 11 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 2 6

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, Sept. 15, 1887.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND	£830 000

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Rampart Row. Bombay.

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Draco left the dock yesterday.

The Poona Horse Show.—By an inadvertence, the name of J. Anderson, Esq., Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, was omitted from the list of Judges at the Poona Horse Show.

Masonic Address to Sir Henry Morland.—The address, which Lodge "Morland" of Secunderabad had resolved upon presenting to Captain Sir Henry Morland, Most Worshipful the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, on his having had the honor of knighthood conferred on him by her Majesty the Queen in connection with the Jubilee celebration, has been beautifully illuminated on vellum by Wor. Bro. A. M. Walter, the Junior Warden of the Lodge. It will be presented in person at Bombay by a deputation consisting of Rt. Wor. Bros Ben. J. Stone and Raghunauth Prasad, Past Masters, who, as well as the Grand Master, have been specially invited for the purpose to the regular meeting of Lodge "Caledonia."—*Deccan Times.*

The Governor's Prize at the Poona Exhibition.—We quote the following from the *Deccan Times* :—"The many friends of Mrs. Gauntlett specially and Hyderabad generally will have heard with pleasure of the distinguished success which she has gained in the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition. Her picture in water-colours entitled "My Butler's Wife" gained his Excellency the Governor's Prize as the best painting exhibited. When we use the word "distinguished," we probably do not use quite the proper expression, as nothing that can be awarded her in this country can possibly add to the distinction her artistic talents have already secured to her in a land where artistic talent is the rule and not the exception amongst those who aspire to public recognition. Mrs. Gauntlett's pictures have been for some years readily accepted by the Royal Academy, and the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours. It is not therefore surprising that Lord Reay should refer to her, as of artists *facile princeps*. We hope that Mrs. Gauntlett will see her way to affording to the public here an opportunity of viewing the pictures which have received such high commendation at the recent Exhibition at Poona."

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. CORDERY AT HYDERABAD

The Hindoo hereditary aristocracy of this city have been, in the splendour and magnificence of their preparations, maintaining the best traditions of the Dashara. The Peshkar's Palace is especially brilliant, fanciful hordings and artistic decorations being manufactured for the occasion. The Palaces of the Rajahs Sheoraj and Murli Manohur were also handsomely decorated and richly illuminated. The latter noblemen had also the honour the other evening of entertaining a party from the Residency, which included Mr. Cordery, General Gib, Colonel and Mrs. Heskelle, Captain and Mrs. Muir, Mr. Cox., Mr. M. A. Tighe, Captain Malet, Miss Hullatt, Mr. Melvill, Mr. and Mrs. Hawker, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Miss Stevens, Colonel and Mrs. Stevens and Doctor Lawrie. The party was received by a salute from the Rajah's Cavalry and Infantry escort made up of many races, Arabs, Sindhees, Baluchis, and Sikhs. Some half an hour after their arrival, the party formed a procession of elephants to view the sights and illuminations of the city in connection with the Mohurrum and Dashara, Mr. Cordery leading the way accompanied by Rajah Murli Manohur. The party was accompanied and conducted by order of His Highness, for their greater security, by the Kotwal Akbar Jung himself. They first made the Peshkar's Palace, resplendent in light, where a band saluted them as well as the 'salams' of the Peshkar himself to his sincere friend Mr. Cordery and party. Thence they proceeded to Rajah Rai Rayan's mansions which was illuminated in a somewhat similar manner. Here a large green taboot with the imitation of a camel's head was a good deal admired in the light of thousands of lamps. Returning, the party dismounted at Rajah Sheoraj's new palace, a Moglai structure in general architecture, but well worth a visit. The dinner was everything that could be desired and reflects considerable credit on the Proprietor, Victoria Hotel. Later on, the liquor which was for generations been distilled for the private use of the family was handed round to be tasted and seemed to have been generally approved, though few perhaps would have liked to have been restricted to its use. Rajah Murli Manohur, after that of the Queen-Empress and the Nizam, proposed the health of their guest, the Resident, Mr. Cordery. He referred to Mr. Cordery's long connection with Hyderabad, the universal esteem and respect in which he was held out the affection with which on many sides he was regarded. He expressed himself gratified indeed at the great honour done his brother and himself, and they would all watch his career with the greatest sympathy. Mr. Cordery in reply thanked the Rajahs for their kind wishes and for the trouble they had taken in showing himself and their friends what was to be seen on the occasion. Mr. Tighe acknowledged the toast of the ladies in a few witty and amusing words. The Hindoo Nobles are very grateful to Mr. Cordery for his kindness and condescension. This is doubtless meant to show that amid the greater luminaries on the Mahomedans side the light of glory, which ought to surround past services to the State, is not in his opinion or in that of the Viceroy whom he represents, wholly eclipsed. The fact shows clearly how thoroughly Mr. Cordery, as a diplomatist, understands the State and the people.—*Deccan Times.*

HIGH COURT—September 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

For Judgment.

7-87—Little, S, F and N—Krishnarao Moroba vs. Radhabai widow of Atmaram Ramchundra—Craigie, L and O.

9-87—Craigie, L and O—Radhabai widow vs. Krishnarao Moroba—Little, S, F and N.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

5-86—Chalk, W and S—J A Shepherd and another vs. The steamship Celerity and others—Little, S, F and N.

6-86—Little, S, F and N—Hajibhoy Lallji ann others vs. The steamship Shastri and others—Chalk, W and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Begum vs. Awed bin Oomer Sultan—Winter and B—Part heard.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Haji bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B—(For further hearing).

119-87—Janardhen G—Runchordas Surji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

60-87—Mirza, H K—Ramchunder Ganooji vs. Sawaliaram Ganooji—In person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Megji Luckmidas vs. Munchabai, widow of Cullianchund Maneckchund—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

313-87—Chalk, W and S—Tejsey Assoo and others vs. Dhunjibhoy Aspuniarji Shroff—Bomonji and H.—Part heard.

87-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Huboobai vs. Luckmidas Khimji and others—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

138-87—Nanu and H—Dhunjibhoy Pestonji Mehta vs. Peeroo Veerji—Jefferson, B and D.

251-87—Winter and B—Mulji Hunsraj vs. Bhawoo Crushnarao—Craigie, L and O.

183-87—Balkrishna and B—Shantubai vs. Mungesh Ramchundra Bhondsey and others—Janardhen, G and in person.

19-36—Tyabji and G—Passoobai vs. Rahimutbai and others—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

18-87—T A Bland—Balcrustna Kondaji vs. Mithibai Tyabji and D, and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

63-87—Tyabji and D—Settabai and others vs. Dhana Pacharia and others—Chalk, W and S.—Part heard.

554-86—M and G—B B Malloo Makoond vs. Parmanundas Jewandas—Little, S, F and N, and Tobin and R—Part heard.

375-86—Bomonji and H—Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and others vs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—L, S, F and N, C, L and O and P and R.

185-87—Nanu and H—Karsundas Natha and others vs. Ladkavahu and another—L, S, F and N and C and B

SANITATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1886 was submitted to the Bombay Government and the Resolution reviewing it is dated the 23rd instant. The Resolution dwells with satisfaction upon the steady improvement in the registration of births which has been observed for several years past and which was continued in 1886 :—

In the year under report the number registered was 581,553 as contrasted with 572,431 in 1885, and the rate per thousand of population 35·34 as contrasted with 34·79 in that year. The improvement, however, was practically confined to the Sind Registration District in which the recorded births were 21,622 in excess of those in 1885, and the rate per thousand of population 29·16 as against 20·2, a result which is highly creditable to the supervising officers concerned. The new system of compiling vital statistics in the offices of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners has worked well, but it must not be supposed that this check on village officers will diminish the necessity for carefully examining village registers in the villages to which they relate, and comparing the entries in them with the statements of the villagers. To the latter check is no doubt partly due the fact that rural are more accurate than urban birth statistics in almost every district in the Presidency.

On the subject of the registration of births in Bombay, we quote as follows :—

As usual the defective registration of births in Bombay is again specially noticed, and the Governor in Council cannot but regret with Mr. Hewlett the continued neglect of this duly by the leading Municipality. The registered birth rate has been steadily decreasing, year by year, with one unimportant exception, since 1880, in which year it was 26·38 per thousand as against 18·98 in the year under report.

The absolutely worst results brought to notice by the Sanitary Commissioner are those for the two Municipalities in the Thana district, namely, Kallian and Thana, for which the rates per thousand were 13·40 and 6·09.

The steady decline in the registered rate in the latter city since 1883, is most unsatisfactory, and seems to show that the performance of this important municipal duty by these Corporations appointed under the Act of 1884 is greatly neglected by them. It should be pointed out to them that a continuance of this neglect will bring marked discredit on their administration. The Sanitary Commissioner states that a high birth rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency, but the figures in his previous paragraph do not, it is observed, relate to any of the Konkan districts, regarding which all the statistics in the present report go either to support the idea that its enervating climate has a marked effect in diminishing the birth rate or to confirm the impression that the statistics are carelessly kept as the Sanitary Commissioner complains in several places.

Passing on to the subject of the registration of deaths, the Resolution says :—

The number of deaths registered fn 1886 was 381,185 or less than has been registered in any year since 1882 and less by 92,406 than in 1885. The admitted freedom of the Presidency from epidemics during the year under report renders it unsafe to argue that these figures by themselves show an actual falling off in the accuracy of registration, and Mr. Hewlett is not inclined to think that the work was done less carefully than in previous years, though he clearly shows the urgent need for improvement that still exists, especially in the places mentioned in his 34th paragraph. The recorded rates in some of the Sind districts and in Ratnagiri are strikingly inaccurate. The Governor in Council has read with interest the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on the death rate of towns and its connexion with sanitation.

In spite of bad sanitation the cholera mortality in 1886 was very slight, and the Governor in Council very justly complains of the arbitrary action of the Turkish and Egyptian Health Boards in establishing quarantine against Bombay :—

The almost entire absence of cholera which the Sanitary Commissioner admits is unaccountable and certainly "not due to any diminution of filth in and around the towns and villages in the Presidency" was one of the most remarkable features of the year in which the deaths from that disease, as compared with 37,287 in 1885 only numbered 167, and of these 83 occurred in seven districts in January when the intensity of the previous year's epidemic suddenly ceased. Mr. Hewlett has, as might be expected, commented on the fact that Bombay was placed in quarantine in December, although the deaths from cholera were only 3 in that month, and 17 in the whole year. It is indeed a matter of surprise and much to be regretted that the Egyptian and Turkish Health Boards should have thought there was occasion in these circumstances for imposing quarantine.

The decrease from 2,646 to 876 in deaths from small-pox was sufficiently marked to show that it was not merely accidental or due to the less accurate registration, but no such inference can be drawn regarding deaths from fevers, bowel-complaints or "other causes."

In connexion with vaccination no changes of much importance are reported. The Sanitary Commissioner should be asked whether vaccination statistics cannot in future be prepared for one and the same period as vital statistics. The total number of persons vaccinated in 1886-87 was 903,910, as compared with 907,790 in 1885-86, but the decrease was entirely in re-vaccinations and was due no doubt to the comparative absence of small-pox. The number of infants under one year old vaccinated was only slightly less than in the previous year. The imperfection of Mr. Hewlett's method of comparing the number of such infants vaccinated with the number available was referred to by the Government of India in reviewing his report for last year, and is evident from the accepted inaccuracy of the birth statistics, the unsatisfactory nature of a comparison between birth statistics for the calendar and vaccination statistics for the financial year, and lastly, the obvious mistake of supposing that all deaths of children under one year old must be deducted from births before the number of children *available* for vaccination is obtained. The expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 2,80,176 as compared with Rs. 2,80,593. Ten additional vaccinators were employed.

The Resolution says that no remarks are called for on the paragraphs in Mr. Hewlett's report relating to the Village Sanitation Bill, and concludes as follows :—

The Governor in Council considers that Mr. Hewlett's memorandum on Ahmedabad sanitation is interesting ; but controversial and personal matter should be avoided in Administration Reports. Government are not disposed to agree with Mr. Hewlett that the publication of such matter as this in his report is not of doubtful expediency and his reference to it is the more to be regretted as the report generally has been carefully and ably prepared and is fully of interest otherwise.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

This year cholera has prevailed in an epidemic form all over the country, and in some villages, where the sanitation is not such as would receive the approval of Dr. Hewlett, it has committed great ravages. In the North-West Provinces the epidemic has been characterised both by severity and universality. Worse outbreaks there may have often been, but it may be doubted whether the disease was ever before so widely and evenly distributed. The following facts relate to the epidemic in July :—

No fewer than five districts report 1,700 odd fata cases ; for four more the figure is 1,200 ; for several others 1,100. Districts as far apart as Gorakhpur and Jhansi show almost exactly the same number of deaths. This very evenness indicates that the epidemic was not of the most virulent type, but on the other hand it has been singularly general. No district has been altogether free, though those of the Rohilkhand, Meerut and Sitapur Divisions got off comparatively lightly. Curiously enough it was in the neighbourhood of Sitapur that the disease was at its worst. Barabanki, which during the season has lost over 10,000 of its inhabitants, lost during the month of July over 5,000 ; while Lucknow and Unao each show a mortality of over 1,100. The Rae Bareilly Division also suffered severely, the headquarter district losing over 3,000 souls. Jalaun, in the Jhansi Division, shows about an equal number of deaths, and considering the comparative smallness of the population this Division suffered worst of all. Of the seven districts of the Benares Division six return a death-rate of upwords of 1,000 on the month and three of the six districts of Allahbad are in the same case. The severity of the epidemic may be estimated from this fact, that whereas the cholera deaths curing the same month last year were 1,256, in the past July they were 41,616. Or to put it in another way some fifteen or sixteen districts lost each as much as the normal mortality of the whole province. Bad as the figure is, July shows an improvement upon June in which the deaths were above 50,000, and happily it is known that when the statistics for August are complete they will record a more decisive fall.

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THE LUNGUR AT HYDERABAD.

The Secunderabad paper publishes the following account of the imposing ceremonies connected with the celebration of the Lungar at Hyderabad :—

The procession, ordered by H. E. Asman Jah, the Prime Minister, included a march past of the whole of the Regular Forces, located in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, as well as the city troops. The programme provided that the former should start from the Chudderghaut Bridge just outside the city walls ; while the latter should form up in the Naral-Oomra Bazaar : and that the whole should pass by the Puranba Havalee, thence to Mir Jumla Thalab through the Peishkar's Palace and be dispersed at the Panch Mahalla under the orders of H. H. the Nizam.

A limited number of invitations had been previously issued in the name of H. H. the Nizam through the Residency to the residents of Secunderabad, who, together with the European officials in H. H.'s service, were invited to be at the Purana Havalee at 1 p.m., at which point the Prime Minister was present to take the salute from the passing troops. Punctually to the time mentioned, the Resident under a small escort with a select party arrived at the old Palace, while most of the other guests had already filled the seats arranged along the length of the gallery overlooking the thoroughfare through which the procession had to pass. Two long tables loaded with every delicacy were laid out at the back of the gallery and these no doubt helped to relieve the proceedings of any feelings of boredom likely to arise, from what seemed the unnecessary long halts on the procession ! Indeed, as we gazed, seemingly hour after hour, on the gentleman dressed in white, who appeared on the scene seated on his elephant in the most dignified position, our hearts overflowed with sympathy towards him as little by little dignity was cast to the winds and the "Wish-I-were-dead" sort of look came over him and betrayed itself in innumerable yawns. What the reason for these long delays was, it is difficult to say accurately, but the general impression in the minds of all present was that it was owing to the unpunctuality of the high personage, who was to take the chief salute : while it is even alleged that His Highness never visited the city at all on Saturday. If the latter be the case, it is rather amusing to think of what would be the state of the feelings of the populace at home, if the Queen had ordered a march past of her army before Buckingham Palace and were to leave for Windsor a half-an-hour before. If the former be the case we can only repeat the well-worn proverb that "Punctuality is the Politeness of Kings."

However, whatever may have been the reason of the long halts, the display afforded to the stranger by the march past of the Regular and Golcondah troops made up for any slight discomfort encountered on that head : while the richness of the trappings of elephants and horses, and the wild picturesqueness of the Arabs and other retainers of the various city notabilities have been described so often by abler pens, as to need only only an allusion to their presence on this occasion. There was the usual hustling of the very good tempered crowd by the guardians of the peace in blue, and fitful hostile demonstrations on the part of those attacked. The Golcondah troops, under the command of the Nawab Afsur Jung, were the first of the Regulars to march past, their dashing commander receiving a round of applause from his European friends as he led his Brigade past the Purana Havalee. The Cavalry, about 300 strong, appeared very fairly mounted while their general turn-out testified to the smartness of their officers. There was a marked absence of ill-fitting saddlery, which could not fail to catch the eye of the critical onlookers. The men of the Myseraum Regiment looked a fine sturdy lot : and the general marching of the Goncondah troops, more especially that of the regiment in Khakee and blue striped puggrees, received special commendation. Colonel Nevill, at the head of the Reformed troops, followed the Golcondah Brigade and his appearance was the occasion for further applause. A fortunate halt in the procession gave people an apportunity of admiring the handsome uniform of the *gen ralissimo* of the Nizam's Army and the numerous decorations which adorned his breast. The African Cavalry Guard with three Lancer Regiments followed the staff and presented a very creditable appearance ; a battery of six brass guns, succeeded in turn by detachments of five Infantry Regiments, occupied the time in marching past till nearly dark and brought the procession, with the exception of a few more elephants and camals, to a close. Excellent arrangements had evidently been made by the Police authorities for keeping the streets clear, for there appear to be no complaints as to any difficulty in entering or leaving the city, and for this, no doubt, our thanks are due to the distinguished Kotwal.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's [illegible] course, subject to small alterations :—

Oct. 27th Thursday, leave Simla at 8-30 a.m., Arrive Umballa at 7-30 p.m.

Oct. 28th Friday, leave Umballa at 6-0 a.m., Arrive Kot Radha Kishen at 7 p.m.

Oct. 29th Saturday, leave Kot Radha Kishen at 6 a.m., Arrive Samasutta at 7-30 p.m.

Oct. 30th Sunday, leave Samasutta at 6 a.m. Arrive Rohri Bunder at 4 p.m. (Inspect Sukkur Bridgeworks).

Oct. 31st Monday, leave Sukkur Bunder at 10 a.m., Arrive Sibi at 7 p.m.

Nov. 1st Tuesday, leave Sibi at 7 a.m., Arrive Mangi at 5 p.m.

Nov. 2nd Wednesday, leave Mangi at 10 a.m. Arrive Gulistan at 4-15 p.m.

Nov. 3rd Thursday, Visit Gwajah Pass.

Nov. 4th Friday, leave Gulistan at 6 a.m. by rail. Arrive Kila Abdullah at 7-30 a.m., (visit Khojak Pass.)

Nov. 5th Saturday, leave Kila Abdulla at 11-30 a.m. Arrive Quetta at 4 p.m.

Nov. 6th Sunday to 8th Tuesday Halt at Quetta.

Nov. 9th Wednesday, leave Quetta at 9-30 a.m. by rail. Hirok, arr. 12-40, dep. 1 o'c. Arrive Sibi at 7-35 p.m.

Nov. 10th Thursday, leave Sibi at 6 a.m. Arrive Bhan at 7-30 p.m.

Nov. 11th Friday, leave Bhan at 6 a.m. Arrive Karachi at 4-30 p.m.

Nov. 12th Saturday to 14th Monday Halt at Karrachi.

Nov. 15th Tuesday, leave Karrachi at 3 p.m. Arrive Kotri at 7 p.m.

Nov. 16th Wednesday, leave Kotri at 6 a.m. Arrive Sukkur Bunder at 7 p.m.

Nov. 17th Thursday, leave Sukkur Bunder at 10-15 a.m. Arrive Ahmedpore at 8 p.m.

Nov. 18th Friday, leave Ahmedpore at 6 a.m. Arrive Dera Ghazi Khan at 5-20 p.m.

Nov. 19th Saturday, Halt at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Nov. 20th Sunday, leave Dera Ghazi Khan at 7 a.m. Arrive Dera Ismail Khan at 7-30 p.m.

Nov. 21st Monday, return to Darya Khan.

Nov. 22nd Tuesday, leave Darya Khan at 6 a.m. Arrive Khewra at 6 p.m.

Nov. 23rd Wednesday, leave Khewra at 2-30 p.m. Arrive Deena at 8 p.m.

Nov. 24th Thursday, leave Deena at 6 a.m. Arrive Peshawar at 5 p.m.

Nov. 25th Friday to 27th Sunday, Halt at Peshawar.

Nov. 28th Monday, leave Peshawar at 9-30 a.m. Arrive Kohat at 5 p.m.

Nov. 29th Tuesday, Halt at Kohat.

Nov. 30th Wednesday, leave Kohat at 9 a.m, Khusialgarh. arr. 1 p.m. dep. 2 p.m. Arrive Rawalpindi at 5-30 p.m.

Dec. 1st Thursday to 2nd Friday, Halt at Rawalpindi.

Dec. 3rd Saturday, leave Rawalpindi at 7 a.m. Arrive Lahore at 5-20 p.m.

Dec. 4 Sunday to 6th Tuesday, Halt at Lahore.

Dec. 7th Wednesday, leave Lahore at 6 a.m. Arrive Meerut Cant. at 7-30 p.m.

Dec. 8th Thursday, leave Meerut Cant. at 6 a.m. Arrive Bhurtpore at 4-20 p.m,

Dec. 9th Friday to 12th Monday, Halt at Bhurtpore.

Dec. 13th Tuesday, leave Agra at 6 a.m, Arrive at Allahabad 6 p.m.

Dec. 14th Wednesday, Halt at Allahabad.

Dec. 15th Thursday, leave Allahabad at 11 a.m. Arrive Benares at 3-30 p.m.

Dec. 16th Friday, leave Benares at 9-30 p.m.

Dec. 17th Saturday, arrive at Calcutta at 5 p.m.

The itinerary from December 12th to December 17th, as previously stated, is not definitely settled.

BENGAL.

The River Channels.—The Moyapur Bar is in a worse condition now than it has been for many years past, there being only eight feet six inches in one solitary track, with six feet on each side of it, where, only two days ago, there was over ten feet of water, the result being that vessels of a large draught of water are now neaped for three, four, or more days, according to draught. It seems a wonder that, in the first port of India, something in the shape of a steam dredger cannot be maintained to keep the troublesome Hughli in order, instead of compelling such fine vessels as the s.s. Hesperia to lie idly at anchor for a week, waiting for arise of tide to suit her requirements. Should this bar continue to deteriorate as it has lately done, it may possibly be a question of unloading heavy vessels partly, to enable them to pass the Moyapur difficulty safety.—*Englishman.*

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

MR. EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION.

Mr. Edison (says a correspondent of the *Times*) has just crowned his remarkable series of inventions by another which promises to work a revolution in our present methods of dynamo construction. He has, in fact, solved a problem which has occupied the attention of electricians for some time past—the problem, namely, of directly transforming heat into electricity—of doing away, in short, with the existing clumsy method of first transforming heat into motive power by a steam engine and using that motive power to drive a dynamo. Mr. Edison uses the heat at first hand. It is the heat itself which drives the dynamo and generates the current in it. Hence the name "pyro-magnetic" which he has given to the new dynamo and motor which he brought to the notice of the scientific world at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As the invention is still being perfected we need do little more now than explain the principle upon which it is based. It has long been known that heat affects the magnetic properties of certain metals to a considerable degree, notably of iron, cobalt, and nickel. A piece of iron, in fact, as has been shown by Professor Hughes' loses its magnetic property when heated to a cherry-red, but regains it on cooling again. It is also known that any variation of the intensity of a magnetic field produces an electric current in a conductor situated in the field. By ingeniously combining these two facts, Mr. Edison has produced an electric motor and a dynamo, in both of which heat is directly applied to vary the intensity of a magnetic field, and thus to produce an electric current in the one case and motive power in the other. The motor is the simpler machine of the two, and consists essentially of a permanent magnet, having a bundle of small iron tubes placed between its poles, and free to rotate on an axle at right angles to the plane of the magnet, like the armature of an ordinary dynamo. The walls of these iron tubes are very thin, and hot air is sucked through them to heat them up. The arrangements is such that when all the tubes are heated in this way there is no motion of the bundle—or, as we may term it, drum—upon its axle. But by means of a screen cutting off the heat from a part of the bundles of tubes, and revolving around an axle, the symmetry of the arrangement is destroyed, and the bundle of drum being part cold and part hot—that is to say, part magnetic and part nom-magnetic, falls under the unequal influence of the two poles of the permanent magnet and begins to rotate on its axis. It becomes, in fact, a magnetic, or rather a pyro-magnetic, montor. In the generator, which is based on the same principle, there are eight electro-magnets arranged radially, and having in front of their poles two disks of soft iron wound with eight rools of fine wire. When the electro-magnets are excited these disks become magnetic by induction and a current is generated in the wires. The whole is exposed to the heat of a furnace, and the hot air traversing the disks and rolls demagnetizes the disks. By the use screens, however, part of the heat is cut off intermittently, and thus, by restoring and taking away the magnetic property of the disks, by cutting off and letting on the heat, an electric current is maintained in the rolls of wire and collected by means of a commutator, as in ordinary dynamos. The first motor constructed on this new principle was heated by two Bunsen burners and developed a power of about 95 kilogrammetres a minute. A large one weighing 750 kilogrammes, and giving about three horse-power is nearly finished. The results hitherto obtained show that the expense of fuel for the same electric energy with the pyro-magnetic dynamo will be equal to or less than with the ordinary dynamo and engine. Moreover, the power of the new dynamo will be less, weight for weight, than that of the ordinary dynamo ; but, on the other hand, the pyro-magnetic dynamo will allow of the waste heat being utilized for other purposes, such as heating the building, and so on.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS IN RUSSIA.

Sir. Mr. Morier has forwarded to the Foreign Office from St. Petersburg a report by Mr. Dering on the subject of pauperism and benevolent institutions in Russia, and on the hours of labour in industrial establishments. The following passage relates to professional beggars :—

It may be assumed, from fairly reliable returns, that the professional beggars in Russia number 350,000, of which 230,000 live absolutely on casual charity, the remainder being partly assisted by benevolent institutions. Amongst other reasons alleged for this extensive mendicancy are drunkenness, the religious meaning of alms-giving, compulsory subdivision of peasants' property, and laziness ; and locally, want of sufficient land on which to support a family, and poverty of the soil, are put forward. In two districts of the Moscow Government—namely Bogorodsk and Wereja, fifty-two villages with productive soil and [illegible] 10,000 inhabitants, live by professional begging. Their mode of procedure is as follows :—In autumn, as soon as the crops are harvested and sold, and it is consequently known where money exists, bands of beggars of from ten to twenty head, with five to ten carts, start to prey upon the charity of the neighbourhood. Some take off their shirts, and, clothing themselves in bits of burnt fur, represent themselves as burnt-out peasants ; others make their children howl by beating them ; while, occasionally, monetary assistance is asked to pay the burial fees of a suddenly deceased old man, who is represented by one of the band. A common practice is to buy children from the nurses at the foundling hospitals and artificially maim them to excite pity. Formerly, a clever beggar would bring from 100 to 200 roubles back with him, besides the increased value for sale of his horse, who had fettened on charitable food. Competition has now reduced this gain to some 40 roubles. This scandalous mode of existence has its origin in the remembrance of the war in the early part of the century, when villages were really burned and the inhabitants driven to beggary. The tradition of the liberal charity then bestowed still exists in the district and renders such outrageous proceedings profitable. Within these last few years, continuous efforts have succeeded in finding winter occupation for many of these professional beggars in woodcutting and sawing. The nominal penalties for begging and vagabondage are from two to four weeks' imprisonment, and, in extreme cases, three months. A warm room in winter, with a sufficiency of food and absolute repose, is, however, no punishment for the beggar. A few years ago the magistrate at Cronstadt actually sentenced sixty professional beggars to six weeks' imprisonment. They all appealed against the sentence and demanded three months, on the ground that they could find no occupation but begging on the public roads till the expiration of that time. The appeal was, however, rejected. Compulsory removal to their villages has also failed as a remedy. Some 312 beggars in thirty-six provinces have been yearly sent home, only to start afresh the next day on a begging expedition.

REPORTING ACCORDING TO RULE.

Pasted over the desk of the chief reporter of a Georgia paper are the following instructions, which the reporters are expected to follow in the preparations of "copy" :—

All brides are "lovely, beautiful, and accomplished," except they be old widows, and then they are "amiable and cultivated."

All merchants who advertise are "enterprising, wide-awake, and a credit to our city." The names of those who do not advertise must not appear in our paper.

All old lawyers are "able and worthy of a place on the Supreme bench." Young lawyers are "promising and silvery-tongued."

Conductors on passenger trains are "gentlemanly and courteous."

Doctors are "eminent."

Farmers are "intelligent."

Candidates who put their announcements in our paper are "gaining ground every day." Those who did not announce are "likely to be defeated."

Under no circumstances must these rules be broken—F. Meddleton Pryor, editor and proprietor.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of Wind*	N, NE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	176
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	18·13
Do. year	90·88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—September 27.

Willock, Lt-Col, 3rd Bl Cavy, on leave, from Laralai.
Wilmot, Major, Mad 2nd Bedford Regt, on sick leave, from Madras.

September 28.

Mackenzie, Lt, Bo, N Staff Regt, on leave, from Mbow.
Chichester, Capt, Bo, N Staff Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Daun, Lt, Bo, 3rd B L I, to join 21st B I, Poona
Ricardo, Capt, Bo R A, from leave.
Vibart, Major, Bl R A, on leave, from Thobba.

Departures.—September 28.

Cates, Surgn-Genl, Bo I M S, on leave, to Poona.
Fitzgerald, Lt-Col, Bl, 17th Bl I, to rejoin, to Benares.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 29th, 1887.

1. There will be a Council meeting to-day Thursday, the 29th instant, at Quartermaster Soundy's to make the preliminary arrangements for the next Rifle Association Meeting, at 5-30 p.m.

2. A meeting of C Company will be held at 6 p.m., this day Thursday, the 29th instant, at the Volunteer Club Rooms, Apollo Street. All members are requested to attend.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

4. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits on the morning of Saturday, the 1st October, at 7 a. m.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

Legislative Department.

Mr. S. Harvey, CS. Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is confirmed in that appointment from 18th inst *vice* Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C I, C S. appointed Chief Commr of Assam.

Privilege leave of absence for 3 months is granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, CS, Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, from 1st Oct 1887, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to officiate as Secy in that Dept, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Harvey James, or until further orders.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, CS, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Depts, is appointed to officiate as Dept Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Home Department.

Mr. H. M. S. Mathews is appointed, on probation, to be an Asst Commr of the 4th grade in Burma.

Mr. C. W. Mallor is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service from 20th Aug 1887.

Bgde-Surg J. Richardson, MB, Offg Sanitary Commr, N-W-P and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from 21st inst. or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg S J Thompson, Depy Sanitary Commr, 2nd Circle, N-W-P and Oudh, to officiate as Sanitary Commr of those Provinces during the absence on privilege leave, of Brigade-Surg Richardson, or until further orders.

Military Department.

The tenure of the appointment of Supdt of Factories by Major R. Wace, R.A., is extended to the 21st Sept 1892.

Lieut A W Cripps, Leinster Regt, Wing Officer, 20th Ben Infy, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the BSC, from the 21st Nov 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :

Surg-Maj O Baker (p a), for 243 days.

Col Sir J W Ridgeway, CB, KCSI, Ben, Genl List Infy, H M's Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Afghan Frontier, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for 1 year and 182 days, with effect from the date of the termination of his special duty.

Col B Williams, CB BSC, Director of Army Remount Operations for India, is granted leave out of India (m. c for 1 year from the date of his being struck off duty at Bombay. Pension service,—33rd year, commenced 27th Jan 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted [illegible] struck off duty :

Lieut W A B Dennys, BSC, 26th Beal Infy (p a) for 1 year. Pension service, 9th year, commenced 13th Aug 1887.

Lieut W F M I Fraser, BSC, 18th Beal Infy (p a). for 1 year. Pension service, 9th year, commenced 2nd July 1887.

Lieut W E Phillips, B S C, 28th Ben Infy (p a): for 1 year, Pension service 9th year, commenced 22nd Jan 1887.

Maj A E Ward, B S C, Exe Engr, 1st grade, M W D, was on leave in India (p a) for 1 year, from the 19th July 1886 under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—Major W Hailes, B S C (m c) for 3 months ; and Capt E T Paul, B S C (p. a), till 30th Nov 1887.

The promotion of Lieut G C C Shakespear, BSC, notified in G G O No 724 of 1887, is cancelled.

Col T N Baker, B S C, is admitted to the Col's allowance, from 20th Sept 1887.

Marine Department.

Mr G Peck, 1st grade Officer, Indian Marine, in charge of Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary, Bombay, to be Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard.

Public Works Department.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 282, dated 13th Sept 1887, Mr M H Jackson is posted to the office of the Examiner, P W Accounts, Bengal, in the temporary rank of Depy Examiner 2nd grade.

The services of Mr P Rainier, Class III of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

The services of Mr G Moyle, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The services of Mr G A Anderson, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The undermentioned officer of the State Railway Estabt, is transferred from the Estabt under the Govt of Bombay to that under the Dir-Genl of Railways: Mr W H Parker, Supdg Engr, 1st Class.

Mr J Keating, Asst Surveyor 1st grade Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from the 26th inst.

Mr H H Green, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is granted language leave for three months under PWD Code Chapter II, para 24, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr D Ross, CIE, Class II of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State, leave for six months in extension of the 18 months furlough previously granted him.

The Hon E H S Napier, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is granted under P W Dept Code, Volume I, Chapter II, para 24 language leave for three months from 1st Sept 1887 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

N. W. PROVINCE GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(N. W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr C Hill, Exe Engr 4th grade, sub pro tem, is on return from furlough, posted to the 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works.

Mr J H A Ivens, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is on return from furlough, posted to the 1st Circle Irrigation Works.

A most unseemly and surprising incident took place in connection with the burial of identified bodies of the victims in the Exeter Theatre disaster. The Rev. John Ingle, M.A., rector of St. Olave's, and a gentleman well known for his eccentricities, was at the head of a procession of relatives and friends of a victim who had lived in his parish, and was reading portions of the Burial Service, when he suddenly stopped and remarked to some bystanders, to their amazement, "If you can't behave, you had better get out of the cemetery." The undertaker urged him on, and he continued to head the procession to the graveside. Arrived there, the reverend gentleman unaccountably got out of the Burial Service into the Marriage Service, and finally, putting his hands behind him, walked away. A crowd followed, hissing and hooting, and the reverend gentleman was placed in one of the cemetery chapels and the door locked. Hundreds of people quickly collected around the chapel, and their attitude became very threatening. Another clergyman arrived, conducted Mr. Ingle out of the cemetery, and put him into a cab. The cabman drove off at a furious rate, with a crowd yelling savagely behind, "Turn over the cab !" The vehicle was followed through the city for nearly a mile. The painful incident has created great indignation and regret throughout the city.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.			
Daily Prices—Beef—						
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	6			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0			
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0			
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6			
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6			
Shins, large, each	0	5	0			
Do. small, each	0	4	0			
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0			
Do. salt, each	0	7	6			
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0			
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0			
Liver, each	0	4	0			
Heart, each	0	1	6			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0			
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3			
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0			
Oxtail, each	0	3	0			
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0			
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6			
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0			
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—						
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0			
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0			
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0			
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0			
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0			
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0			
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0			
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0			
Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	6
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0
Sugar—						
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0			
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3			
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6			
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0			
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0			
Sago, per seer	0	1	6			
Fruits—						
Pine Apples, large, each	0	10	0			
Do. small, each	0	5	0			
Custard Apples, each	0	2	0			
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0			
Do. small, each	0	8	0			
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	9	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0			
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0			
Melons, musk, large, each	0	3	4			
Do. do. small, each	0	1	6			
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	4	0			
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	1	6			
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	4	0			
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0			
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	8	0			
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0			
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0			
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	12	0			
Mangoes Afoos serdog	15	0	0			
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0			
Grapes Cabool per box	0	6	0			
Pears, per dozen	1	8	0			
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1	8	0			
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0			
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6			
Moosombies	1	8	0			
Firewood—						
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0			
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	10	0			
Babool, per candy	6	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	6			
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0			
Do. do. per maund	0	2	3			
Aine, per candy	5	8	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	3			
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0			
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9			
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0			
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	4	0			
Milk and Butter—						
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6			
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0			
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3			
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0			
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0			
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0			
Ghee—						
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0			
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6			
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0			
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0			
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6			
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0			
Vegetables—						
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	1	12	0			
Do. large, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. small do. per maund	1	4	0			
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6			
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0			
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6			
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0			
Do. do. seer	0	0	4			
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9¾			
Do. red, per seer	0	0	4			
Onions, per seer	0	0	0			
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	6	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	6			
Carrots, per seer	0	0	0			
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6			
Lettuces, each	0	0	3			
Beet, large, each	0	1	9			
Do. small, each	0	0	6			
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0			
Do. white, per dozen	0	1	0			
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	6			
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	9			
French Beans	0	0	0			
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0			
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	4	0			
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0			
Do. small, each	0	6	0			
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	4				
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0			
Beans, double, per seer	0	1				
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0				
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0				
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0			
Do. shelled, per maund	3	12	0			
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0			
Do. leaf, per 100	0	1	6			
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	2	0			
Cocoanut Jungabohar per 100	6	4	0			
Pickles, Country—						
Mango, per seer	0	0	9			
Lime, per seer	0	0	9			
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9			
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3			
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8			
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6			
Dry Fish—						
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0			
Palah, large, each	0	1	6			
Do. small, each	0	1	0			
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9			
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	1	0			
Do. small, each	0	0	6			
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6			
Oil—						
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0			
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0			
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0			
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0			
Grain—						
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	0	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	8	0			
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	6	0			
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	4	0			
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	2	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0			
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0			
Oorced Ghoghary	3	8	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0			
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0			
Bairee, Ghautee per phurra	3	6	0			
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3	12	0			
Rice [illegible] 1st sort	6	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5	8	0			
Do. Common per phurra	4	4	0			
Do. Bengal 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4	4	0			
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1	8	0			

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TABLE BOUQUETS in Everlasting Dried Flowers. Flat and Round Shapes, from Rs. 1 to 4 each. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, and 116 Bombay, Moola Road, Kirkee.

COME and SEE our New Musical Dolls, Rare Novelties, all Samples. Well worth seeing. Writing Desks and Workboxes at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a D. B. C.-F. 12 Bore Snap Action GUN, by Hollis, in Case with Implements A First-class Gun. Price Rs. 100. Apply "BUNDOOK," care of this paper.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Moholla.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

WANTED by a European thoroughly Conversant with Railway Accounts a situation in the Audit Department of a Railway. Apply to OMEGA, care of this paper.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

TO CAPITALISTS—House Property in Poona. Investors shou'd apply "D. G. W.," Post Office, Poona.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, all sizes, Rapid and Ordinary. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

AMERICAN WOOD COTTAGE FOR SALE, Length 75 feet, Breadth 44 feet, Seven Rooms. Apply to RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

TO LET, Second Floor in 56, Hornby Row, well situated and open to the Westerly Breeze. Apply to "J. E. MODY," Tea Agent, 56, Hornby Row.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

WANTED a MATRON for a High Class Family Hotel in Bangalore, Rs. 100 with Board and Lodging. Apply DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN. The most Comfortable, Accommodative and Central Hotel in MATHERAN will RE-OPEN from 1st October. Terms Moderate.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 15, Forbes Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

J. BROTHERS and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Solicit the Public to extend the same Patronage to their newly opened Branch Shop at Market, Druggists' Line, as well as to their Kalbadavi Shop.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, from English designs, at short notice, by a staff of trained carpenters. Designs made to order. NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these cele[illegible] BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

HORSE REPOSITORY.—Veterinary Infirmary, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. Sales of Household Furniture, &c., undertaken at any Gentleman's own residence and faithfully conducted. J. WHEAL'S, East Street, Poona.

CUTTER WANTED,—A Good European Cutter, (Military and Civil) who is steady, energetic, attentive, and who really knows his business. Must be willing to make himself useful. Apply with copies of testimonials to OAKES and Co., Madras.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies' Under-linen, Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—20, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, at Tardeo, from the 1st October next, either on a short [illegible] or a long lease, an extensive Plot of Ground with a [illegible] large Bungalow and Outhouses, at present in the occup[illegible] Weaving Co., [illegible] ation of the Oriental Spinning and premises of [illegible] Limited, and situated just opposite the large [illegible] the said Mill. The ground being open, with a [illegible] frontage on the public road, is eminently adapted for the building of a long range of Chawls and Shops. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Co., Bruce Lane.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5. postage, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OIL MILLS, MACHINERY, &c., at No. 562, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will shall by Public Auction, on the mill premises, by order of the owner, the oil mills, engine, boiler, shaftings, pulleys, tanks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Sept. 29th, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex Leading Wind. V E & Co.—171 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

10 bales Turkey red twist.
1 case colored handkerchiefs.
3 cases white nansooks.
5 ,, turkey red gagraper.
5 ,, colored woollen cloth.
2 ,, colored border dhoties.
4 ,, preserved butter in 1 lb. tin.
13 ,, old cognac in quarts and pints.
40 ,, old Scotch whiskey.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—

F. B. 432 1 Vertical Boiler 8' 6" by 3' 6"
,, 431 1 do. do. 6' 6" by 2' 9"
with 3 and 2 cross tubes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 29, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood, household furniture, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. JACOB HUNT the furniture comprises substantial dining table, richly carved round, oval, pier and side tables, teapoys, bookstands, conversation, couches, easy and predeaux, chairs, sofas, bagettle table, writing, dressing and washband tables, carved cot, wardrobe, clothes press' ottoman flower stand, dressing and cheval glasses, sideboard, whatnot, &c.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, next the 3rd October at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mitchell consisting of Lady's gold watch with chain, locket and necklet, diamond and pearl rings, brooches, bracelets, gentleman's watch with gold guard and locket, studs and rings, silver bracelets and lockets, wearing apparel, leather trunks, tin boxes, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
10 cases prints.
20 pieces union cloth.
20 ,, flannel.
6 ,, scarlet army cloth.
4 ,, trouserin's.
8 cases each 25 dozen lavender water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 elegant small single seated brougham, by Kistertor.
1 elegant C spring barouche, suitable for a pair of horses
1 elegant barouche, suitable for a single horse.
1 second hand English-built double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th October, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandass Bhagla. Ex s. s. "Clan Munroe."

150 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings, of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 8th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned Mahogany Pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sohn, Stuttgart, especially made for India by order of Mr. John Neuberg, Bombay, a handsome miniature, billiard table with balls and cues, a large size glass aquarium with gold fishes, a large size aviary with birds, a Singer's sewing machine on cabinet in good working order, very rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, firstrate chromolithographs and oleographs, superior hink's patent table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, a lady's saddle by Peat, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Anderson.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BHINDY BAZAR ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED PEROO

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Kazi Abdool Currim bin Kazi Noor Mahomed, Porebundree, executor of the last will of the late Sha Jeewundass Tricumdass, the mortgagee on the account and at the risk of the heir and legal representative of the mortgagor the late Bai Koolsumbai, daughter of Abdool Kadur and wife of Abdool Guffoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Industani of mortgage, dated the 25th day of February 1886.

All that piece of Foundaree ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the south side of Bhindy Bazar Road, otherwise called Peroo Havaldar street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Ward No. 2317, and street Nos. 13 and 15, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Hakim Goolam Hoosein, on the west by the house of Zorabebee, on the north by the said Bhindy Bazar Road or Peroo Havaldar street, and on the south by the halalcore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 29, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

BANKS and Market closed on account of the Mohorum Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Two buoys have been placed to mark the entrance to the inshore anchorage. The western buoy painted red, marks the extremity of the Taloo reef and is fitted with a tripod and globe, and bears a bell. The eastern buoy, painted black, is similar to the other, but has no bell.

INFORMATION has been received from the Administrator of the Porbunder State that, a new light-house has been created 500 yards eastward of the old light tower, and opposite the deep water entrance to the inner anchorage of the roadstead. The lantern is 90 feet above high water, and shows a fixed white dioptre light which should be visible 16 miles. It will be lit on the 17th October 1887, when the use of the old light-house will be discontinued.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, Ancona	1827	Webber	C	P. and O. Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Hampstead	1447	E. Jones	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Singapore	2401	G. Parodi	K	F. Bezzoni.
,, Banglore	1309	J. Baldwin	L	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
,, Merton Hall	2056	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates.
,, Eastbourne	1509	J. Watson	N	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Etolia	2014	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Niagara	1738	B. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nedjed	..	J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Draco (s)	Douglas	Hull, Antwerp, &c.
	L. C. K. (barque)	Brebner	Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
23	Asia s	Alexander	Bombay, Sept. 1.
	Tibre s	Trocine	Colombo, Sept. 17.
21	Rochampton s	Sanderson	Melbourne, Aug. 24.
	Chupra s	Stewart	Bombay, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.—Steamers Nuddea, Coconada, Vega, St. Albans and Maharani. Barque Pauline and schooner Sylphide.

Sept. 24.—Steamers Regal, Castledale and Accomac. Ships Star of Germany, Fason and Laomene.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
22	Simoon s	Newport.
23	Chanda s	Bombay.
	Bengal s	London.
21	Tanais s	Calcutta.
25	Simla s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
22	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.
	Bancoora s	Calcutta.
	Camorta s	Singapore.
23	Scindia s	Negapatam.
	Chanda s	Calcutta.
24	Tanais s	Pondicherry.
	Bengal s	Calcutta.
25	Clan Fraser s	London.
	Simla s	Negapatam.
26	Tiverton s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etolia (s), 19 bales wool, T Chollaram; 51 bales hemp J Dayall; 54 bales cotton and 613 cotton fly and waste, P Heerji; 225 cwts myrabollams, P Kaval; 100 bales wool, S Kessowji; 33 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 38 bales wool, G Rungoomal; 2 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Cooverji. [illegible] bales hemp and 900 cwts myrabollams, J Dayal; 2 cases woollen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co; 54 bales wool, J Khimji; 503 bales wool, N Khatao; 450 bales wool, G Toolseedass.

FOR NEW YORK.

Draco (s), 250 bales gunny rags, Punnett and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Persia (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella (s), 12 cases bristles, F L Battliboi; 130 cwts buffalo horns, J M Remtoola.

Nizara (s), 7 cases woollen shawls, J Hoosein Shah.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nedjid (s), 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 8,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Errant (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagaa (s), 300 cwts buffalo horns, George Lockhart and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Etolia (s), 165 cwts groundnuts, C C Jasawalla; 906 cwts mowra seed, G Mottee and Co.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, 31,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts gingelly seed and 1,000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 55 cwts Zanzibar copra, C C Jasawalla.

Merton Hall (s), 600 cwts mowra seed, D Sassoon and Co; 1,400 cwts mowra seed, D P Batta and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam (s), 99 cwts myrabollams and 100 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam (s), 1,000 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 700 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s), 2 cases curiosities, L C Pinto.

SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s), 853 cwts myrabollams, G Jethanee; 525 cwts myrabollams, C Dayal.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella (s), 17 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Errant (s), 799 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagra (s), 4,000 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s), 108 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ancona (s), 30 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona (s), 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 30 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 45 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co. 55 bales twist, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona (s), 12 chests opium, S Abhraham.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADE—September 23, at Igatpuri, the wife of J. M Wade, Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—September 18, at Shannon Lodge, Darjeeling, the wife of Lieut R F Allen, R. E., of a son.

COOPER—September 23, at Kurnool, the wife of Thos R Cooper, Local Fund District Engineer, of a son.

MONEY—September 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of Capt Geo E Money, Central India Horse, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1887.

THERE are indications in many directions of a discontent with the Abkari policy of the Government of Bombay which, as it seems to us, will be most conveniently met by the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the causes of the prevalent dissatisfaction and the nature of the remedies which ought to be adopted. It would be an injustice to Lord Reay's administration which any honest critic would shrink from committing to suggest that because the discontent lurks amid people who are ill qualified for making their grievances known it may be passed by with indifference. The people who have most reason to complain of the working of the present regulation cannot write to the papers, they have not learnt the art of giving voice to a popular grievance, and they are not likely, even were the burden of injustice largely increased, to worry their governors. But no magnanimous Government would take advantage of such an element in the situation as that, and we give the Government of Lord Reay the credit for being at least as much disposed to give redress to the patient long suffering people on whom the hand of the Abkari Department falls heavily as if these same people were past masters in the art of demonstrating, with a Hyde Park and a Trafalgar Square of their own in which to lift up their voices. A Commission may now be reasonably asked for because, when the grievances of the liquor sellers of Bombay a couple of years since found expression, the Government ordered an inquiry which was, in the main, confined to the operations of the Abkari regulations in the island of Bombay. There has been ample evidence in our columns of late that discontent as great and widespread as that which led to the appointment of the Commission in 1885 exists outside Bombay, mainly in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. It must be added that, although the Government have frankly recognized the existence of the discontent by issuing a resolution which they believe will remove it, they are in all probability greatly deceived in this, and that there is reason to fear that the ameliorating resolution of the 28th June will make the case worse rather than better. It may be as well to say frankly that the Department, despite such efforts as the Government have made to give a beneficial turn to its operations, has not yet established its claim to public confidence. Its record, in a word, is not good. It is not so long since it was convicted of illegally levying enhanced duties in anticipation of Government orders. Its policy is as changeful as caprice itself, differentiating according to time and locality in a way which forbids us thinking of it as a system, and suggesting that half the ingenuity of its directors must be expended in imprinting upon it the marks of a rich and bewildering variety. If by accident commentators upon its doings are led to speak of its operations at any time as a system they can only use the term in a conventional sense. If they speak of the policy of the Department they must do so well knowing that at every turn the first principles of policy are violated in its proceedings, and that the student of politics and the student of economics must alike stand aghast at much that is done under its name. It is a feature in its proceedings which needs to be more clearly brought out than it has yet been that it deliberately sacrifices the natural resources of the country by restrictions which force lakhs of food and beverage producing trees to remain unused; and that it continuously and effectually interferes with the customs of the people without any moral, economical, or political excuse. Had English working men been the victims of a tenth of the blundering interference to which the cultivators of two collectorates in the Bombay Presidency have been subjected in this matter a Cabinet would be out of office in a week, and before the month was out a general election would have brought condign punishment upon the offenders.

A Commission of inquiry would throw light upon many things upon which we need to know more before justice can be done between the Department and the people who are daily complaining of its doings. The farming system, for instance, is condemned from many points of view, including that of the temperance reformer who will tell you from the platforms of Exeter Hall exactly how the liquor contractor in Kolaba makes drunkards by the thousand so as to fill the treasury of the Government of Bombay. The temperance view of the matter, however, has on the whole been adequately discussed. What we should like to hear is how far the farming system deprives people of a wholesome beverage on which they do not get drunk, though it cheers and sustains them. We have heard of villages in Surat district in which for months together honest hardworking people who had all their lives drunk toddy were unable to get it, unless perchance they took the trouble to send to Portuguese territory for it. From that district too there have come accounts of serious loss arising to the owners of toddy trees through the monopoly holders not caring to go so far afield to tap them. The farmer goes a certain radius from his head-quarters, and if he calculates that it is not worth his while to go further he goes no further. The people outside this limit are placed between the monopoly rights of a man who, despite the obligations of his license, neglects to supply them with toddy, and the prohibition of the Abkari Department against tapping their own trees—a planting between the Devil and the Deep Sea which it would not be easy to parallel. Mr. Samuel Smith may have persuaded many good people that we are leading the natives of India to alcoholic destruction. But our own truth is so much stranger than Mr. Smith's friction that we are sure that he could not as easily have persuaded an English audience that it is part of the deliberately adopted policy of the Abkari Department to allow a tree owner to look up at his own trees, bursting with the juice he is thirsting for, but which he must not draw, and which must go to waste because the contractor for toddy rights does not think it worth while to tap it. Men who have held high office in Indian administrations have gone home and filled equally responsible posts in the official hiearchy. We should like to know what would happen if some Governor of Bombay, on quitting these shores with credit, were to find himself Chancellor of the Exchequer on alighting at Charing Cross, and as his first measure were to farm the right of distilling whiskey to the highest bidders, making it a part of his beneficent scheme that the barley grower is to leave his crop standing in the field until the license holder finds it convenient to call for it. This peculiar remedy for agricultural depression would scarcely be recommended by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer's avowal that he had borrowed the idea from the admirable excise system followed in some of the districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The system—we use the word conventionally—is so remarkable that its operation needs to be vigilantly watched. We cannot deliberately violate economic laws and then piously leave the whole business to the beneficent care of an economic Providence. There is, for instance, the remarkable attempt of the Government to fix the price at which toddy and country liquor are to be sold, an attempt which might succeed if an Abkari *ukase* could eliminate cost of production from the factors which go to determine price of a commodity. As a matter of fact and as a matter of notoriety the attempt has not succeeded, or where it has succeeded it has been at a cost which it is not to the credit of a Government that the people should be called on to pay. Where the price fixed by the Government is approximated to it is often because the liquor seller has watered the liquor or given short measure or has adulterated it in a way deleterious to the people. The French Revolutionary Government passed a decree fixing the price of bread, and the price was conformed to; but most excellent was the lime and rubbish with which the Paris bakers made up the weight of their loaves. Experts have prepared statistical proof, which seems to be conclusive, that in many districts toddy and liquor can be manufactured only at a loss at the rates sanctioned by Government. These at all events throw light upon the complaints as to the deterioration in the quality of country liquor which are frequent now-a-days. This arrangement has worked badly, as an arrangement so utterly opposed to economic laws was bound to do, or can we expect better things from the provision in the recent resolution that the number of tree foot licences shall be decided by the Commissioner, for the simple reason that experience has made it difficult to believe that any decision taken by the Department on a matter of that kind will be based upon a common sense view of the requirements of the case. The truth is that the Department has yet to cut itself adrift from its old moorings. Artificial prohibitions, the first result of which is on the one hand to deprive the owners of their rights, and on the other to vexatiously interfere with the rights and enjoyments of the people; regulations issued to-day and recalled or revised on the morrow because of some obvious impracticability; the disbanding of whole classes of people dependent upon the liquor trade for their living—all these are incidents in the proceedings of the Department which awaken the suspicion that something is vitally amiss with it. New moorings may have to be taken up before long, but as a preliminary to this the Government must look around them and see how the land lies. A harmonious, rational, and reasonably uniform system, free from the vexatious incidents which make the operations of the Abkari Department a grievance to the people, should not be beyond reach; but before this can be attained a new departure will be necessary.

IF any of our Aryan brethren have been startled by Dr. Sayce's efforts to persuade them that they are Europeans after all, with their ancestral home in some Russian marsh or Lithuanian swamp, they may compose themselves. Mr. Max Muller has spoken, and there is not much left of Dr. Sayce's theory now after Dr. Sayce has put in his brief humble rejoinder. The learned German will endorse nothing that is new in the Manchester address; and as to what is not new in it he has not much difficulty in showing that it has not much applicability to the matter under investigation. But what is worse for Dr. Sayce is that he does not seem to accurately quote his authorities. Dr. Benfey, whom he credited with a belief in the Scandinavian origin of the Aryans, seem to have held at the most only a half belief in that direction, and to have withdrawn even that when he had studied it in a fuller light. Besides this the paleontological part of Dr. Sayce's case seems to have been very weak. Whatever advantage he could have derived from the proof that the Aryans must have come from Europe, or they would never have continued the Teutonic word for birch when they travelled to a Continent where it did not exist, has been taken from him by Sir George Birdwood's abundant proof of the wide distribution of the birch in Asia. The attitude of cautious inquiry which Mr. Max Muller has taken up on the question is the one most appropriate to an inquiry in which theory is much more easily accessible than evidence. If, however, there is to be a compromise why should it not be on the basis of a theory laid down by a learned American, that the Aryan and all other civilized nations came from the North Pole? There are difficulties connected with the hypothesis no doubt, notably the inability of the Aryans to go back to the North Pole whenever they have tried to get there. Whether it is easier for an uncivilized people to travel away from the North Pole than for a civilized nation to return that is a question which the British Association may discuss when it has nothing better to do. Meanwhile Dr. Sayce's theory of the origin of the Aryans may well take its place with the memorable attempt of Sir William Thomson ten years ago to assign a meteoric origin to life on the globe. It is equally interesting and equally ingenious, and that is all that need be said about it.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at Poona on Monday, at 11 a.m.

SIR CHARLES TURNER has arrived in Simla. Nothing further will now be done till Sir Charles Aitchison comes out, when the cold weather programme of the Commission will be settled.

A MARRIAGE is arranged between Major Philip Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Lillian (Daisy), fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. D. King, of Exeter, and granddaughter of the late Sir Frederick and the Hon. Lady Slade.

IN the *Englishman's* report of the late ex-King of Oudh's death an unfortunate error was committed. It was stated that the King had left no legitimate issue. It is perfectly true that the children by the two Queens are dead, but the mothers of the existing sons and daughters were what is termed the *mota* wives of the King, and as such, their children are recognised by the law of the *Shiah* sect of the Mahomedans as legitimate.

THE Government of India has lately made a concession to railway servants with regard to fees for medical attendance. A question arose as to whether the railway employer or the railway servant was to pay for a consultation fee charged by a medical man called in serious cases by the railway company's physician. The Government has now decided that the railway companies' employés are entitled to medical aid gratis, and that, therefore, the consultation fee should be paid by the railway.

THE railway-borne trade of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the second quarter of the current financial year amounted to only 101 lakhs of maunds, as against 119 lakhs of maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1886. The decrease was general in both imports and exports. In exports, specially in wheat, and other grains and oil seeds; and in imports in gram, tobacco, salt, cotton goods, and coal. The decrease in the export of wheat was entirely confined to that with Calcutta, which fell from 2,360,164 maunds to 1,810,111 maunds, whilst that to Bombay increased from 228,218 maunds to 567,509 maunds.

IN the report on the foreign trade of the North-West Provinces for last year, Colonel Pitcher, Assistant Director-General of Agriculture, mentions that there had been a falling off in the imports of ghee and rice from Nepaul into the Bahraich district in Oudh, in consequence of the Nipal Durbar having imposed a new tax at the rate of one anna per rupee on the export of these articles under the name of *Gaddi Salami*, for the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with the accession to the throne of the present Maharaja.

THE port of Madras has been without a pilot since Friday last, both the chief pilot, Captain Horne, and the assistant pilot, Mr. Corfield, having reported sick. This causes considerable inconvenience to steamers arriving in the roads, for they are not allowed to enter the harbour without a pilot being on board, though steamers already in harbour may leave the harbour without the assistance of a pilot. The P. and O. Steamer Bengal, and a French steamer Tanais, and the B. I. steamer Simla, had to remain anchored out in the roadstead, as there was no pilot available to bring them into harbour.

NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK, better known perhaps as Mr. Mehdi Ali, Political Secretary to his Highness the Nizam, has been the recipient of a valuable present consisting of four Cashmere shawls (Jamawar), 1 gold watch and chain and pencil, 1 emerald ring and 2 pieces of silk, given by H. E. the Minister, Asman Jah. The watch is decorated with enamelled portraits of his Highness and the Minister. "A short time since" (says the *Deccan Times*) "Mohsin-ul-Mulk was the recipient of a valuable gift of Cashmere shawls from his Highness and the present *khillat* is but another example of the high esteem in which he is held by all classes in Hyderabad, and is a token of the appreciation of his transcendent services to the State, both before and since the death of Sir Salar Jung"

THE new Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad is credited with certain very extraordinary powers. A certain gentleman asked one of his clerks, an intelligent Hindu how long his religious duties on account of the Dusserah would necessitate his absence from work. "I must, Sir," said the young man, "go to the water-side at 2 p. m. to-day, for it is there and at that time the god will meet us." "Oh, indeed," replied his master, "and why 2 o'clock? Has the god fixed the hour of meeting?" "No, Sir, but the Cantoment Magistrate has ordered." "What a power is the Cantonment Magistrate in the land!" the *Deccan Times* exclaims in telling the story.

COMMENTING on the Secretary of State's decision in the Cambay case, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"When Lord Reay and his advisers, after carefully studying the evidence given at the official inquiry and the report of the Commissioners, suspended the late Political Agent at Cambay, he was placed on *dewani*, or reduced allowances. Not only has he been allowed to commute his pension—a thing which scores of Civil Servants of his standing, against whom nothing has ever been recorded or suggested, would only be too delighted to do—but he is to receive the whole of his back pay. We have heard of a distinguished retired Anglo-Indian officer at '16, St. James's,' justifying Lord Cross's decision on the ground that the Government resolution condemning Mr. Wilson was evidently the work of Lady Reay! This, no doubt, is complimentary to Lady Reay's political influence and womanly instincts, but it ignores one important fact: the decision of the Governor of Bombay had the assent of the two members of Council, both, like the Commissioners who tried the case, members of Mr. Wilson's service, and therefore not at all likely to be biassed against the accused. Mr. Wilson may be congratulated that he has influential relatives in this country, and that instead of waiting in India for the Secretary of State's verdict he came home to prosecute his appeal. This, however, we fear will not be much consolation to the Dewan of Cambay or to Lord Reay, who has been snubbed by Viscount Cross in a manner that, fortunately for our prestige in the East, seldom hap[illegible] Governor."

"IT is greatly to be regretted," remarks *Vanity Fair*, "that Lord Augustus Loftus, after a long and honourable career in the public service, should find himself in great pecuniary embarrassment, and he is entitled, in view of the circumstances, to much sympathy. His grandfather, who was a Union Marquis, was the chief borough holder in Ireland, and received £56,000 in compensation for the abolition of his patronage at the Union; but he had a large family and not a very valuable estate, and his son and successor also had a large family, and neither married money. Hence the younger sons of the second Marquis were by no means handsomely provided for, and Lord Augustus has all his life had a position above his means. With an expensive family, and a keen sense of what is demanded on the part of an Ambassador and Colonial Governor, it was almost impossible for him to save out of his official income, and probably for a long time past he has had no income out of which to save. Diplomacy is a very bad profession for a man with less than £1,000 a year, unless he be an excellent manager. The temptations to spend are exceptionally strong, and saving of salary almost impossible, whilst diplomatists, from the very nature of their surroundings, are thrown in every country precisely amongst those who are apt to spend most freely—indeed, are specially instructed to go into Society and cultivate its members."

AFTER examination of the records of District Courts for a period of seven years, the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma expresses the opinion that the Burmese are not a litigious people. He thinks they will learn the troubles of litigation from Madrassee and Chinese money-lenders who settle among them and teach them to meet temporary financial pressure by the illusive expedient of borrowing. His picture of Burmese happiness is as graphic as it is simple. He says:—"I know no country in which the national wealth is more evenly divided than in Burma. Nowhere is the peasantry more prosperous than here. In my tours during the past two years, I have everywhere seen substantial houses, well fed, well dressed, healthy people, and other unmistakable signs of prosperity. The cultivation of the rice crop hardly occupies the people for more than five months in the year, and much of that labour is done by coolies from Madras. Outside the coast towns professional beggars are hardly to be seen. The milk of the Swiss cantons and the savoury messes of Western *cuisine* are largely imported for the use of Burmese agricultural labourers."

"OUR neighbours at Bombay," says the Calcutta *Englishman*, "have just been chronicling their Volunteer long distance ride, and a very praiseworthy one it appears to have been. We hope our Mounted Rifles won't be behindhand in this respect, and that the termination of the annual course of instruction will see the feat equalled if not surpassed."

THE death is announced of Sir Joseph Dickson, M. D., Physician to the British Legation in Persia, who died the other day at Malta, on his way home. Sir Joseph Dickson held his appointment from 1847 up to the time of his death; and few foreigners possessed a more intimate knowledge of all that went on at the Shah's Court. The Shah made him a Commander of the Order of the Lion and the Sun; and he was knighted by the Queen at the time of the Shah's visit to England, some fourteen years ago. His father was Surgeon to Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen.

THE daring but ineffectual insurrection in Manipuri, which we reported the other day, was the fourth attempt to overthrow the Maharaja which has been made since the beginning of 1886. It may be interesting to recall the circumstances of the most dangerous of these attempts, which was made on the night of the 1st of last October, and was defeated without a battle by the energetic pursuit of a body of 125 policemen and sepoys under Lieutenant Harris and Melville and Subadar-Major Chattra Singh, the last of whom took the initiative for three days. The leader of the revolt was an ex-Prince, Bara Chauba, and he had a following of five hundred men. He was at Lakhipur, and he counted on reaching Manipur and deposing the Maharaja before he could be overtaken. But although he destroyed the bridges of three rivers behind him, he was chased for ten days, and forced to surrender as he was about to open fire on the capital.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S REPLY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 27.

Prince Bismarck has informed M. Flourens, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that he deeply regrets the deplorable incident which has taken place on the frontier, and has promised that the fullest reparation will be made by Germany, if the German foresters are found culpable of the charges brought against them by the French Government.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS BROKEN.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Advices received from Ireland state that the railway permanent way has been torn up and the telegraph wires have been cut between Mogeely and Killeagh in order to prevent the police and military forces arriving at Youghal (County Cork) to enforce the evictions.

Owing to the threatened conflict with the people the authorities have abandoned the Youghal evictions.

AMERICAN YACHT-RACING.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27.

The contest for the American Cup has commenced.

The first day's race has resulted in the American yacht Volunteer defeating the English yacht Thistle.

The yacht Volunteer has so far continued to win every race in which she sails.

T. E. THE VICEROY AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

Both Lady Dufferin and Lady Roberts will accompany their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on their Frontier tour.

THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

At a late moment it was determined by the Home Government that six months' notice of date of their contract with the State of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company should for financial reasons be deferred until January or February next. It was practically settled that when this notice expires the Government of India will take over the working of the line, at any rate for a year or two.

OUTBREAK OF DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

A bad outbreak of horse disease called Anthrax is apparently reported from Srinagar.

Many visitors have lost their ponies, and those whose stables have escaped are sending theirs away.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

This afternoon at Annandale Lady Roberts distributed the prizes for the Simla Rifle Meeting in the presence of H. E. the Viceroy and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Competitors being all drawn up in line, Sir Frederick Roberts addressed them, and referring to the development of the Rifle shooting said it was apparent, not only among her Majesty's subjects, but among those who might be called upon at any time to take part in the defence of their country, whether as volunteers or regulars. They all knew that in days gone by soldiers of England by their skill with the bow won many a hard fought battle, and now when the arrow had given place to bullet it behoved them to encourage rifle shooting as much as their forefathers did shooting with the bow. Fortunately, shooting had a great attraction for many people, because it was looked upon as a pleasant pastime, but under all circumstances it should be carried out as a duty and a very important duty. With the small army as they had it was the bounden duty of all officers to do their utmost to encourage their men to be good rifle shots, and if they showed that they took interest in musketry, or better still, could shoot as well or better than their men, he was sure those who shot under them would follow their example willingly. To officers and men he would say do your best to excel in the weapon placed in your hands, so that when they went into action they might use the weapon with that effect which could only come from constantly handling it in times of peace. In Africa, America, and other places they knew what had often been done by a handful of men shooting straight. But it remained to be seen what would happen if a brigade or division, or no reason why it should not be so whole as an army corps, were crack shots. It was a most agreeable part of his duty during the cold weather to tour about and become acquainted with the soldiers in their quarters. He usually saw the march-past and perhaps a field day or two, and much as he admired the precision with which various manœuvres were executed he often asked himself I wonder how these men can shoot? If he had ever again the honour to command a regiment in the field he should select, not only regiments which were well drilled, but those which could shoot well. On the whole the shooting this week had been very good. The ladies in the matter of shooting as in all other matters had shown them what to do and how to do it. They had achieved a remarkable success with their little rifles; and next year it was contemplated either to reduce the bulls-eye or increase the range.

The prizes were then given away by Lady Roberts, the best shots and popular winners being loudly cheered.

In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief thanked Colonel Morton and Volunteers for having allowed the use of their range, which he hoped would resound for many years to come with rifle shots. He also thanked Colonel Cruikshank and the honorary secretaries for the trouble they had taken in connection with the camp.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, with the English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Rohilla left for Colombo and Calcutta at 7 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¼
4½ per cent. "	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44 9-16

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 27.

Up to last evening I fancied that I would be able to give you some account of the annual "Dusserah Sowari," to see which thousands of people flock here from different parts of Guzerat. Of course, it was not expected that the procession would be so grand and imposing this year as on former occasions, his Highness the Gaekwar not being with us. Some attempts were made at a demonstration, but they were very poor, and consisted only of a few carriages which passed hurriedly towards the Moti Bag, where it was arranged that the Chhota Maharaj should worship the sacred "Shami" tree.

The interesting case of T. Madhavrao *vs.* Ramashunker has been decided by Mr. R. B. Athale in favor of the latter. The learned Judge has in a very elaborate finding given the full history of the case.

We are enjoying very pleasant weather just now, the mornings and evenings being remarkably cool and beautiful; but unfortunately fever is general, and there are some cholera cases.

The State Council has sanctioned the scheme of having a museum here on a small scale.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN KATIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 26.

In the Rajpara murder case, which was lately before the Chief Criminal Court of Katiawar, it appears that Lalloobhai, the Agency Thandar of Lodhika, made a false report and entered a false record of proceedings with the object of saving the culprits. On this fact being discovered an application was made to prosecute the Thandar, and the finding in the case showed that the President considered the report of the Thandar to be false. The application to prosecute seems to have frightened the Thandar, and a report that a warrant had been issued against him added to his agitation. Fearing the pending revelations the Thandar, about three days ago, purchased a quantity of opium from the Ijardar of his Thana, and at night, after closing his bed-room, administered a large dose of it to his wife, taking also a large portion of it himself. Their stertorous breathing roused other members of the family, who, suspecting that something was wrong in the room, called out to Lalloobhai and his wife to open it; but receiving no reply, they forced the doors open. The person in charge of the Thana Dispensary was sent for, and he found that the wife was dead; and that Lalloobhai was dying. He tried to save the Thandar, but in vain. The dose of opium which he had taken was large, and too long a time had passed for any restorative measures to have effect. The corpses were sent here to the Civil Surgeon for a *post-mortem* examination, and he pronounced that the deceased had died from the effects of opium poisoning.

BELGAUM NEWS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 26.

Belgaum is so essentially a land of lotus eaters that a spicy news letter would be an impossibility. If a pretty country could inspire its inhabitants to enjoy themselves, and not merely to carry on a sort of vegetable existence, then the good folk of Belgaum would rank high as festive beings. But the beauty of scenery in and around this station seems to enervate rather than invigorate the people. It has been said that the Anglo-Indians were all too highly born to do anything but "exist beautifully," and I have found that statement amply verified. Since the Somersetshire Regiment's arrival, things have certainly brightened up considerably. I trust no one will, for a moment, imagine that I consider the members of that regiment born of baser clay, and so capable of enjoying things *earthy* banish such a reflection! The only reason, apart from their lofty descent, why the Rifle Brigade did not "go in" for things, to lapse into slang, is perhaps that life had been made so smooth and easy for that Regiment that its officers and men had entirely become lotus eaters. The Somersetshire folk, having had their hard times, have now become veritable Mark Tapleys, and enjoy themselves under the most adverse circumstances. Belgaum is now enlivened by Polo, Cricket, Tennis, At homes, where Terpsichore is courted to the small hours of the morning, Races, and a long catalogue of other gaieties and amusements. Besides milder game, some of the stalwart sons of Mars aim at really big game. Pigeon shooting is not enough for our heroes, tigers are even sought for, but vainly. Besides the dances at the Club and Somerset Mess, the Artillery Serjeants, inspired perhaps by the example of their comrades at arms, gave a ball or quadrille party on the 21st. The floor was waxed to that degree of slipperiness that amounts to perfection,—so I was told. The music was not very good, but quite good enough to render the ball a very delightful one. The European Band was engaged at the Mess and the Native Infantry Band has its weak as well as its good points. At any rate, the dancers got through the evening very pleasantly, and all thanks are due to the hosts for the infinite trouble they took to entertain their guests.

Great expectations are held as to the Amateur Theatricals to take place during the Belgaum week. Rehearsals, many and prolonged, are the order of the day just now. As the programme has not yet been circulated I must not reveal the contents. Sufficient to say that as some very good singers, and actors too, are among the *dramatis personæ*, our theatre and music loving folk have a treat in store for them. The coming Races are causing much interest too. One always sees frantic practising going on, both morning and evening. Desperate efforts are being made to take obstinate horses over hurdles and ditches. Some really good horses are entered for the various events, so that one may confidently assert that this year's Race meeting will be interesting at least.

From races to Church matters seems a huge leap, and one subject is by no means *apropos* of the other. Church sittings are a very disturbing element nowadays. You have published a letter regarding the new arrangements in St. Mary's Church, and the subject has been touched upon elsewhere. Here I will only mention a rumour that the civil population has petitioned the Bishop of Bombay to remove the cause of their grievance. Apart from the question of reserved sittings with all its disturbing influences the music and singing at St. Mary's have wonderfully improved during the past few months. Intoning has just been introduced, and has brightened the services greatly. St. Mary's is a remarkably pretty church and is very well appointed in all respects, the seats being perhaps a trifle too luxurious to suit an ascetic taste. At the morning service on Sundays, called the Parade service, the band of the European Infantry supplies all the music, and at the evening service, the very utmost is made, with a very inferior harmonium. The choir consists entirely of the men of the Somersetshire Regiment, conducted by the bandmaster. I hear the choir is purely voluntary, and great credit is due to the conductor and men for the amount of pains they take to make the vocal part of the service effective.

A Camp of Exercise is to be held during the cold weather somewhere between Bellary and Belgaum. The troops are to fight their way into the latter station, but this is only a rumour.

Here is the programme of the Belgaum week:—

Oct. 3rd, Monday:—
8 a.m. Badminton Match, Belgaum *vs.* Visitors, Single and Double.
5 p.m. Tennis Match, Belgaum. *vs.* Visitors, Gentlemen and Ladies Double.
Dinner at Club. Theatricals.

Oct. 4th, Tuesday:—
8 a.m. Tennis Match, Belgaum *vs.* Visitors, Double.
4 p.m. Races.
9 p.m. Theatricals.

Oct. 5th, Wednesday:—
11 a.m. Cricket Match, Belgaum *vs.* Visitors with Band and Tea in the afternoon.
60-30 p.m. Billiard Match, Belgaum *vs.* Visitors
Dinner at Club.

Oct. 6th, Thursday:—
8 a.m. Pigeon Shooting, Belgaum *vs.* Visitors.
4 p.m. Races.
9-30 p.m Ball.

Oct. 7th, Friday:—
11 a.m. Cricket Match, Belgaum. *vs.* Visitors.
4 p.m. Tent Pegging, Tilting and Sports, Band, Dinner at Club.

Oct. 8th, Saturday:—
8 a.m. Tennis Match, Belgaum *vs.* Visitors, Single.
4 p.m. Races.
Club Dinner, Band, and Dance.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

Like as a candle flashes brighter just before going out, so our Poona season has neared its end with a week of continual excitement. Races, two grand balls, Gymkhana dinner and dance, opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition, the Horse Show with driving, riding and jumping competitions, and all the attendant dinner parties, garden parties, tennis, &c., have filled up the week. Soon all will be over, and the usual hum drum life of Dusty-pore restored, much, however, to the satisfaction of some, who begin to call to mind the mot of Sir George Cornewall Lewis and exclaim "Life would be endurable but for its pleasures." Ruskin too says that if we try to obtain perpetual change, change itself becomes monotonous; therefore should we be content with as little novelty as possible at a time. Among the many entertainments of the week, the Club of Western India Ball took place (September 21st.) and was pronounced a very delightful one The arrangements left nothing to be desired, the decorations were effective and the supper sumptuous. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught came early and stayed late, thus evidencing his appreciation; and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay were also among the guests. The night happened to be unusually hot for the time of year, but the baskets of ferns that hung from the ceiling of the ballroom, alternating with soft lights, gave the effect of coolness and moonlight. The verandahs and garden were beautifully decorated with leaves and lights, and there was no lack of

> "Seats beneath the shade
> For talking age and whispering lovers made."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, with Mrs. Wardrop as partner, danced "the lancers." The dances were waltzes chiefly, for the waltz is most appreciated. A few still favour the polka, as it has not that tiresome way of changing like the waltz. One, two, three, with each foot in succession, is easy to remember from school-days to old age, while the ever varying waltz, like the new fashions in bonnets to the Milliner, is a perpetual source of income to the dancing master, to whom votaries of Terpsichore go to learn the last new waltz. Just now the rather slow "trois temps" is the fashion, but next season the old "deux temps" will perhaps be in again. Truly, a good old professor of deportment like Turvy drop, might make his fortune here instructing the brave, if not the fair, in the "trois temps." The supper, those say who stayed to partake of it at one o'clock in the morning, was very plenteous; indeed a lady was heard to remark that all the Turkeys of Poona had been slain, and all Treacher's hams bought up to provide that "gorgeous feast." The Club Ball, however, like most other events, has come in for its share of criticism. "The same amount of hospitality could have been shewn, and equal pleasure given without prodigal expense," say some. Others remark, that many members of the Club stood apart from the whole entertainment, and thus escaped their fair share of the expense. It seems strange that the opportunity afforded of returning even to a small extent the hospitality of the Governor and Lady Reay, admittedly lavish, and of others who have liberally entertained during the season, should not be embraced by all. When the cards of invitation go out next season, the Committee should head them with "certain members of the Club of Western India request the honor, &c., &c." and a list of subscribers to the Ball should be published in the Club, if not in the papers. The present season seems to show that Clubs of men, as well as Clubs on cards are "Clubs typical of strife," as Cowper says. Some lines from the topical song referring to certain dissensions in that happy family yclept the Club of Western India, introduced in the farcical play "Creatures of Impulse" and sung with infinite humour by Captains Steel and Danby, illustrates this. Here are the lines:—

> Now I'm an old man, and belong to the Club.
> What really?
> Yes, really!
> But as to the young men they're all on the spree,
> They shout out "Good Night" as loud as can be,
> And I'm going to report them to the Committee,
> What really?
> Yes, really!

Perhaps the Club Ball would have suffered less from criticism, if it had not been eclipsed by the Ball on the 23rd at Government House—the second this season. Lord and Lady Reay welcomed each guest with their usual kindness, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught moved about amid the large assembly, and seemed pleased to be "among them though not of them." The spacious ball-room, with its chased decorations of white and gold, lighted up with chandeliers that shed their soft light on the beauteous faces and dresses of the dancers, was a sight not easily forgotten. The military officers, and some of the civilians, were in uniform lending colour and brightness to the scene. Lady Reay wore a lovely dress of pale mauve silk, and a dress of light blue of latest fashion was also much admired. 'The beautiful looked lovelier in the light of love, and admiration, and delight," and had the golden apple been cast in the midst of the "bevy of fair women," there would have been more contention than in the days of the ancient Greeks. Tastes differ—some admired a lady in pale blue, others one in pure white, and not a few decided that a maiden in black was "fairest of the fair," while of each it might be said:—

> "Her feet beneath her petticoat
> Like little mice stole in and out
> As if they feared the light."

In the Marble Hall or corridor, plants of beauty were arranged with seats beneath for the weary dancers, and fairy lights of various colours gave a dim—not "religious light" to the verandahs and garden, and in the midst the "fountain's silvery column" lent enchantment, making the spot seem unearthy in its sweetness; but to return to earthly things—the supper appeared to be enough for a vast multitude, and delicate enough for the most dainty, but when "Youth and pleasure meet to chase the hours with flying feet" suppers sink into insignificance. "The supper dances are best of all." Songs "Sweet seventeen" and those after supper must have been equal to the "best," for the last carriages rolled away "when morning fair came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey"—at least, so I am told.

Poona is not particularly proud of her Fine Arts Exhibition this year. Some remark that notwithstanding the amount of rubbish admitted, the exhibits are few in number, and a correspondent of your contemporary suggests that a Committee should be formed to bring back the former greatness of the Exhibition. How a Committee could improve the quantity and quality of the exhibits it is difficult to see, though it is obvious they could refuse the rubbish and thus have half the walls bare! Exhibitions of the kind are known to have their good and bad years, and his Excellency the Governor in his opening speech accounted to a great extent for the paucity this year. He remarked in regretful terms upon the death of Mr. Forde and of General Hancock and Colonel Baigrie, all of whom had formerly been much appreciated contributors. His Excellency also referred to the absence from India of many favourite contributors. The Exhibition is certainly redeemed by some excellent pictures. It is not often that an amateur who has exhibited on the Royal Academy walls appears among us. Mrs. Gauntlett's picture, "My Butler's Wife," which won the Governor's prize, as also the picture of a sweet faced little girl (copy after Greuze) judges say, have seldom been equalled in India for truth and excellence. "Praying for the sick," by Mr. Pestonji Bomanji, is also a very faithful picture, but it is a pity Mr. Bomanji had not selected a more pleasing subject. Mrs. Kelsall's screen covered with wild flowers found round Jansi, which won the Hon. Mr. Richey's prize, is beautiful. Some of the sprays are familiar and lifelike, but the cobweb and bird's nest are not so good. A "Himalayan Gorge," by Master W. Peyton, is a most effective picture in black and white, and won one of the Society's prizes. Mrs. Cane's, Miss Mitchell's and Miss Clarke's studies of flowers are much admired, also Mrs. Hullah's painting of her husband. Mr. Ravii Varma's pictures are beautiful and imaginative, and he will probably become a great favourite. The industrial part of the Exhibition is only interesting to new comers, as the exhibits are mostly common-place. The colonial jars exhibited by Mr. G. W. Terry, formerly Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art, are very handsome. They are to go to her Majesty the Queen Empress as a Jubilee gift from the Wonderland Potteries of Bombay.

We expect you to warmly appreciate our Amateur theatrical company, who are to play for two nights in Bombay for the benefit of the Bath School for Officers' Daughters After seeing them perform you will, I am sure, admit that I a "round unvarnished tale delivered" of their excellence.

THE MOHORRUM FESTIVAL.

Yesterday marked the termination of the Mohorrum festival with the immersion of the *taboots* in the sea at Mody Bay, amidst various demonstrations of joy and merriment on the part of one of the two great factions into which the Mahomedan community is divided. What to the Shiahs is a time of grief and mourning, is to the Sunees a period of joy and rejoicing, and as this great historical event—we need not repeat here the oft told tale of the martyrdom of the brothers, Hasan and Hussein—excites emotions of an entirely opposite character in the hearts of the two classes of the followers of the Prophet. Its coming is looked forward to every year with some anxiety by all lovers of the public peace. The concurrence of the Dusserah festival of the Hindus with the Mohorrum of the Mahomedans for the last two years added another element of danger and discord; because, while this unfortunate synchronism made the Shiahs and the Sunees forget their old animosities, it combined the hatred of both against the Hindus, whom they regarded, for the nonce, as their common enemy. The Mahomedans declared that they were much scandalized by the too demonstrative music of the Dusserah processionists as they passed by mosques, where the devotees were engaged in solemn prayer; and on the other hand, the Hindus protested against the slaughter of cows by the Mahomedans. In some parts of India their instinct of reverence for the sacred animal attained such portentous development that Hindus were ready to part with their own lives to protect the life of the cow, and serious affrays took place between the party of beef-eaters and the party of vegetarians.

Whatever may have happened elsewhere, in Bombay the concurrence of the two festivals caused no outbreak of hostilities; and yesterday would have proved no exception to the rule, but for one unhappy incident, which marred somewhat the harmony of the festival. At the Carnac Bunder bridge, in front of the Marine Battalion lines, where the crowd was very thick, a quarrel took place between a native soldier and a police sepoy. The soldier, it appears, went to his quarters, and returning with a number of his comrades, caught hold of the sepoy, dragged him into their lines, and handled him very roughly. The man was the victim of the fury of a number of men, and he would have fared much worse than he did, but for the timely assistance given by Mr. Gell, who, with some of the police, rode up to the spot, and rescued him from the clutches of his assailants. Two or three other policemen were also more or less hurt in the fray, and Mr. Gell himself was received with a shower of stones, as he ran after one of the ringleaders in order to seize him. But the man ran into one of the rooms, and escaped by the backdoor. The policeman, who suffered most from the vengeance of his opponents, was immediately sent to the hospital. It will appear from this disturbance that Bombay is by no means wanting in combustible materials among the ignorant and fanatic portion of the population; but the public peace is always, on the whole, successfully reserved on account of the presence and active exertions of a strong police. Among the precautions which are taken against the occurrence of disturbances, the most effectual, perhaps, is the closing of all the liquor shops throughout the town during the last three days of the Mohorrum. No one would dispute the wisdom of this precautionary measure, who would not like to see the intemperance of religious bigotry combine with the intemperance of strong drink. It was, however, not difficult to find yesterday in the crowds many faces that were flushed with something else than religious enthusiasm. This afforded some ground for the popular belief that many of these liquor sellers know too well how to evade a measure which seeks to deprive them, through no fault of their own, of their earnings for three days together.

Tuesday night was *Katal-ki-rat*—the night of the massacre of the innocents—when there was as much jubilation in the camp of the Sunees as there was sorrow in that of the Shiahs. Some of the houses in Null Bazaar, Bhendy Bazaar, and other Mahomedan quarters were illuminated, and the sound of doleful elegiacs issuing from some of the dwellings in these parts was mingled with the shouting and noisy music of the revellers in the streets. The *taboot* "tigers" and faquirs put themselves in evidence everywhere by their buffonery and blustering airs. The "tigers" had bedaubed their whole bodies with black and yellow, in imitation of the skin of Master Stripes, and by their posturings and pirouettings tried to frighten small children and amuse big ones. A little horse-play on their part is taken by the people generally with good humour, and the blackmail which is levied by them from shopkeepers, especially from the mild Booree and the wily Marwadi, is regarded by them as a necessary evil quite as much as the income-tax itself. It is only fair to say that respectable Musulmans, even of the Sunee persuasion, do not at all look with approval on the revelry and license which has degraded the solemnities of the Mohorrum into a carnival. In their streets were to be seen many assemblies held by them during the ten nights of the festival, where the moulvie's recital of the tragical episode of history was heard in solemn silence. It may be noted here, as a happy proof of the good understanding existing in this city between the enlightened portion of the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities, that many Hindus this year attended these recitals, and that their Mahomedan neighbours reciprocated this courtesy by going to the musical *soarees* which are the peculiar feature of the Dusserah holidays. The writer happened lately to have a talk with a Sunee Mahomedan, who told him that he had taken ten days' leave of absence from his work in order to assume *fakiri*. As there are faquirs and faquirs, the gentleman was asked to explain what he meant exactly to do; and he replied that during the whole period of the festival he would abjure all worldly pursuits and lead a sort of ascetic life. He would not lie down on a soft bed or wear rich clothes, or eat good viands, but would pass most of his time in prayer and holy meditation. He looked down with sorrowful scorn on the tomfoolery which delighted his weaker brethren.

This mode of observing the festival is in spirit similar to that of the Shiahs. In their Imambara in Jail Road, the Passion Play was enacted during the ten nights of the Mohorrum for the edification of thousands of the faithful, the moving incidents of the drama having attained their climax on Tuesday night. When the funeral bier with the martyr's dead body was led round the hall, and the riderless horse, stained with blood, was exhibited to the mass of people who were crammed in the building, loud were the lamentations of stalwart Moguls and Persians, and very piteous were the sobs and shrieks of women of high degree who witnessed the scene from an enclosed balcony. While some of the males were in convulsions of grief, there were not a few who bore themselves through the trial more philosophically. Round the bier and the blood-stained horse numbers of the devout kept beating their breasts and heads with savage fury, and one or two of these mourners having fainted from the effects of their self-imposed tribulations, were carried out of the crowded hall into the open air. Among the spectators, mostly Europeans and Parsees, who were accommodated in the galleries, was the young Thakor Saheb of Lati. It was only in the fitness of things that the Persian Consul-General should have graced with his presence and countenance an occasion which is celebrated nowhere with greater pomp and magnificence than in his native land, which is the headquarters of the Shiahs. His Excellency Mirza Kulee Khan must have seen with satisfaction that the devotees whom he saw in front of him were not much less vehement in the exhibition of their grief than those of his brethren in Persia, who give an unmistakeable proof of their piety by vigorously plying their breast with an iron scourge. On this same night the Sunees paraded their *taboots* in some of the public thoroughfares. Strict precautions were taken by the police to prevent the sound of their music and merriment from being heard in the place where those of the opposite persuasion had given themselves up to an ecstacy of grief. There is no saying what might happen, if the police did not exercise careful vigilance in guarding the approaches to the Imambara, in order to prevent the possibility of any party of jesters and revellers coming within dangerous proximity to the Shiahs' house of mourning. The Passion Play was repeated yesterday morning at Hussainabad, in the presence of many of the principal members of the different communities in the city.

The *taboots*, which were led yesterday afternoon through the native town, previous to their being immersed in the sea, were about two hundred in number, and were made of every shape and design that "wayward fancy" might suggest. The almost interminable line of procession marched through Bhendy Bazaar and Kalbadevi, and then turning down to the left, passed along the Crawford Markets, on to Mody Bay. Almost every *taboot* had its contingent of police, mounted and on foot, who were unwearied in their exertions to make the processionists move on, in order that they might reach their destination by sunset. In any case, where the men showed a disposition to linger too long on the road, the police generally acted upon the saying, "the soft word turneth away wrath," and applied the arts of persuasion which sufficiently answered their purpose. It was, however, past seven o'clock before the last of the *taboots* was immersed in the water. Although many of these structures were very sorry specimens of human ingenuity there were a few which displayed a good deal of artistic talent, and the tinsel, which formed their adornment, shone to great advantage by the glare of the torches which lighted the way of the processionists after dark. The *taboot* does not count Musulmans alone among its votaries. Several of these structures were borne on the willing shoulders of Hindus of the lower classes, many of whom were to be seen dancing, and shouting, and singing with as much zeal as the most enthusiastic among Musulmans. The Kolees or fishermen had a *taboot* of their own. The faith of these simple folk is most comprehensive, as they observe the Mohorrum of the Mahomedans, and the festivals of Roman Catholic Saints held in Salsette quite as religiously as the Holi of the Hindus. After the immersion ceremony had taken place, the men being evidently exhausted with the day's merriment, made the best of their way home, or to the liquor shops which were re-opened about that time, and it was not very long after sunset that the tremendous crowd of men, women and children, that had collected at Mody Bay, melted away.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN BOMBAY.

Amateur theatricals are sometimes but imperfect performances. Fortunately, however, there are exceptions to the rule, or amateur theatricals would go out of fashion. The performances at the Novelty Theatre this week were exceptions and notable ones, for surely never did amateurs more closely resemble professionals, and certainly they were equal to anything of the kind yet seen in Bombay. It is a great trouble for residents in the outlying districts to journey down to the Fort after dinner, but not one of those who constituted the numerous audiences of Monday and Tuesday could deny that their trouble was more than repaid. No effort was spared to secure the comfort of the audience; and the coolness and convenience of the theatre were generally appreciated; the pieces were excellently mounted and not one flaw occurred in the stage direction. Indeed, in this respect the amateurs are greatly to be congratulated, for all their pieces were staged with admirable effect. On Monday evening Mr. G. W. Godfrey's comedietta, "My Milliner's Bill," and Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Creatures of Impulse" formed the programme, and on Tuesday Mr. Godfrey's ever-popular comedy of the "Parvenu." Such a *repertoire*, and more especially the last-named play, ordinary amateur companies had best beware of. But the Poona amateurs are extraordinary, and they were thoroughly justified in undertaking the difficult task. They were able to find a capable representative of each and every character, and though, of course, shortcomings were expected, there were none that a critic would make note of. It is in the parts for ladies that amateurs usually suffer, but here again a brilliant exception was furnished. The ladies played delightfully. If it were permissible to be personal one might write at length upon the charming appearance of each of them. Let it suffice that each one must have equalled the ideal; and every one acquainted with the pieces named above knows that women in no play could possibly be more sweet or charming. The representatives of the sterner sex too scored unqualified success and showed themselves possessed of no small degree of histrionic ability. It is needless to particularise the performances, as a week ago, when the company played at the Poona Gymkhana, our correspondent dealt with them in detail. We append the cast of all three pieces, and after stating that the topical song which created great amusement was sung by Messrs. Nicholson and Craig, we must in a word pronounce the venture to have been in every way successful and meritorious. The entertainments here, as in Poona, were in aid of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters in Bath.

MY MILLINER'S BILL.

Jack Merridew	Major Moore Lane.
Mrs. Merridew	Mrs. Moore Lane.

CREATURES OF IMPULSE.

Sergeant Kloque	Mr. F. Falkiner.
Boomblehardt (a miser)	Mr. A. M. A. Harris.
Peter (a young farmer)	Major Moore Lane.
Jacques (a villager)	Mr. E. F. Nicholson.
Martha (landlady of the Three Pigeons)	Mrs. Carter.
Pipette (her niece)	Miss Hayter.
A strange old lady	Mrs. Moore Lane.

THE PARVENU.

Sir Fulke Pettigrew (of the Warren)	Mr. W. Propert.
Mr. Ledger, M.P. (of Pagnett Royal)	Major Moore Lane.
The Hon'ble Charles Tracey	Mr. A. M. A. Harris.
Claude Glynne	Mr. F. Falkiner.
Lady Pettigrew	Mrs. Carter.
Gwendolen Pettigrew	Mrs. Moore Lane.
Mary Ledger	Miss Pottinger.

CRICKET.

THE ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* THE AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

A correspondent writes:—"After playing at Surat the Elphinstonians left for Ahmedabad to try conclusions against the Gymkhana there. The Ahmedabad team had some who have played for the Bombay Gymkhana. S. N. Bhedwar, the Elphinstonian captain having won the toss, elected to go in The innings closed for 95, of which 34 runs were contributed by Doctor, without giving a single chance. Cooper contributed 17 not out in his usual elegant style. The other members who got into double figures were S. Sethna and Mistry, contributing 21 and 11 respectively. The fielding of the Ahmedabad team was very good, and, as a bowler, Edwards deserves special mention. The innings of the Gymkhana closed for 70 runs. W. Hall was the only man who got into double figures, but W. J. Vincent deserves special mention for his well played 8. The chief credit for disposing of the Gymkhana men for 70 is due to Bhedwar and Mistri. In the second innings the Elphinstonians lost 5 wickets for 31 runs. Thus the match was drawn in favour of the Elphinstonians, according to the result of the first innings by 25 runs.

The following is the full score:—

ELPHINSTONIANS.

	FIRST INNINGS.	SECOND INNINGS.	
S. B. Doctor	34		8
M. H. Vazifdar	0	not out	2
B. Baria	1		2
S. C. Sethna	21		7
R. Cooper	17	not out	4
S. N. Bhedwar	1	not out	2
B. Dantra	0	to bat	0
N. F. Langrana	0		2
S. Mistri	11	to bat	0
S. F. Langrana	0	to bat	0
A. L. Billimoria	0	to bat	0
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	95	Total	31

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

W. J. Viencent	8
Bunyan	6
Hall	15
Gibb	2
Lagan	4
Byrant	5
Brown	2
Jacob	4
Edwards	1
Booth, not out	4
Langdan	4
Extras	15
Total	70"

According to a writer in the *Cincinnatti Commercial*, the Ohio home of Senator John Sherman is the respository of an enormous and valuable working library. The whole house is described as running over with books. There is a full line of congressional debates, executive documents, public reports, and pamphlets, the latter carefully bound, labelled and indexed. A safe in one corner of the library holds the Senator's correspondence so systematically assorted and disposed that any one of 40,000 letters can be produced without delay. There is one volume of autograph letters of Presidents from Jackson down, another of the letters of famous men who have not held political office, and a collection of over a thousand letters from General W. T. Sherman, the Senator's brother.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, will be President of the Remount Purchasing Committee for the Punjab this winter.

In consequence of the continuance of cholera at Malta, the War Office has issued orders countermanding the departure of the draft from the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch at Dublin for the 1st Battalion on the island, and also that from the 2nd Battalion of the Gordons at Belfast for the 1st Battalion likewise at Malta. These drafts were to have embarked on the 15th inst. It is now considered probable that the drafts will not be sent out till next year.

The Secretariat of the Military Department Government of India is undergoing a rapid change in its *personnel*. Colonel Newmarch, Secretary, does not return; Colonel Crookshank has already left to take up the command of a regiment; Major Deane is to officiate for Colonel Ben Williams as Director of Army Remount Operations; and Lieutenant-Colonel Hay retires from the service at the end of the year. About the same time, too, Major J. Robertson, C.I.E., who has for so many years been a tower of strength in the Accounts Branch, will also retire on pension.

The fact of there being no brevet majorities granted in the first Burma Honours' List last year seemed to point to a determination on the part of the Horse Guards to abolish such brevets, the Distinguished Service Order being granted in their stead. This, it is now stated, is not exactly the case; but brevet majorities are not likely henceforward to be granted to Captains of less than 15 years' service. This will not be gratifying to officers in the Staff Corps, who have to serve their 20 years for a majority, and have no hope of a run of promotion such as sometimes comes about in the British Service. It is not altogether consistent either, for the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel is granted to officers of 17 or 18 years' service; and we fail to understand why if a Major in a British regiment with that length of service is considered eligible for a Lieutenant-Colonel's brevet, a Captain with 14 years' service should not, for good service, get his brevet majority. The Distinguished Service Order is no doubt good in its way, but there are many deserving officers who would reap more advantage from a brevet than comes from the wearing of an extra medal.

THE DOG-TAX *VS.* MUZZLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have to thank you once more for the hospitality of your columns. Besides the arguments contained in my letter, which appeared in your issue of Monday last, there is another very strong point in favour of the muzzle in this country. There are many Shravuks who rather than see a dog killed even when mad would pay for a score of licensed collars. These sentimental people could easily pervert the object of the licensed collar. Many of them would readily pay for a score of collars and put them round the necks of the pariahs in their neighbourhood in order to evade the vigilance of the police. If they could but save the lives of the pariahs and thus ensure for themselves an easy passage to heaven little would they reck whether the animals went mad and spread hydrophobia in the whole town. All they would do would be to pay the tax, acquire the collar, put it round a dog's neck and then leave it to take care of itself and to go mad or not at its sweet will. Were the muzzle insisted upon this could not be done, because some one would be required to remove the muzzles and refix them after feeding the animals twice or thrice in the day. Two rupees per annum would not be considered at all high in the presidency and other towns, where people keep dogs for the sake of pleasure; but I am afraid that it would be felt as a heavy impost in the villages. The tax need not, therefore, be uniform. A tax of half-a-rupee per head per annum would be more appropriate for the villages, and as a muzzle need not cost more than two or three annas a piece, it would still leave a good margin to pay for the cost of collection of the tax and of the destruction of stray unmuzzled dogs. The muzzle, only to be used when the dog is out of doors and when not led by a string or chain, would not cause the animal any inconvenience except perhaps for a very short time in the beginning, but it would ensure the safety of the public and at the same time prevent rabid animals from contaminating with their poisoned fangs our faithful friends and affectionate companions amongst the

CANINE PETS.

P.S.—The use of the muzzle would also prevent a domesticated and valuable dog eating poisoned food intended for ownerless pariahs and jackals.

C. P.

WHO ARE UNDERGRADUATES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I cannot understand the good of discussing a question of so little importance, but since your correspondent makes much of it, I think I am entitled to let him know who Undergraduates are. The Bombay University is in no way to be compared to the Oxford or the Cambridge University or any other teaching University. Like London, the Bombay University is nothing more or less than a board of examiners. Matriculation means that a student who has passed it can go up for other examinations. That attending a College can be dispensed with is proved by the Kabraji and other cases. Act XXII of 57 empowers the Senate to allow private students to go up for the University examinations. Such private students must to all intents and purposes be Undergraduates, as they are allowed to proceed for the examinations. Mr. Kabraji is an Undergraduate in this sense, though he is not the member of any College. So can others in his position be called Undergraduates. In London where terms are not the necessary qualifications for appearing at the examinations, all students who have passed Matriculation must be called Undergraduates; because we do not know when they will proceed for the degrees. A man who has passed Matriculation in 1860, may proceed for his intermediate in Arts or Law in 1920, there is no rule to prohibit him. He may like to take the B.A. or the LL.B. degree even so late. By his Matriculation he is a member of the University, but he is not a Graduate. According to the following definition which I find in a dictionary of the Universities for 1886-87, he is an Undergraduate. "Undergraduates are those members of the University who have taken no degree, that is to say have received no certificate of learning from their *Alma Mater*." The same is true of the Bombay matriculate. Matriculation, it must be borne in mind, is an entrance to the University, which in fact has no legal or any other connection with the Colleges. The University has no right under any existing enactment to prevent professors allowing non-matriculates to attend the Colleges lectures. I know that in one of the leading Colleges of Bombay the sons of a well-known gentleman were allowed to attend the College classes, although they had not matriculated. In the same way the Grant Medical College have the casual students sitting side by side with the matriculates. In the same way the Principal of the Science College admits non-matriculated students. So may also the Principal of the Elphinstone College if he likes. So entrance in the College is not necessarily entrance in the University. Therefore joining a College and remaining therein is not necessarily joining the University or remaining therein. Matriculation is the examination in virtue of which one joins the University. Since the University is not a teaching body to leave it sounds absurd. Two or three gentlemen who have accepted the invitation of your correspondent grant that the broader meaning I have taken is possible. I have the greatest respect for Principal Wordsworth, but I must say that the University authorities by their actions have not agreed with him when he says "If such a person abandon the University for a professional career, he must be considered to have practically abandoned also the status of an Undergraduate and the responsibilities and advantages which attach to it." I must remind the learned Principal that more than one Undergraduate have abandoned University careers, and yet the University recognised their rights to appear in the examination. As for Mr. Kabraji himself—In the sense Mr. Wordsworth takes it, Mr. Kabraji abandoned a University career for the Civil Service, and yet he enjoyed last year the right of sitting for the Arts Examination, an advantage attached to the status of an Undergraduate. The University in so doing in fact recognised him an Undergraduate. The University has also recognised the claims of assistant school masters and clerks by allowing them to compete for prizes and to appear at examinations.

ENOUGH.

QUARANTINE AT GOA.

General Department.
Bombay Castle, 28 September 1887.
No. 2991.

The following letter from the British delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, No. 159 P. T. G., dated 24 September 1887 is published for general information.

With reference to recent correspondence I have the honor to report that quarantine on vessels coming from Bombay to Goa was yesterday discontinued.

By order of H. E. the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

T. D. Mackenzie,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SOLDIERS' SHOES.

Marshal Saxe used to say that the secret of success in compaigning lies in the legs. Lord Robert Montagu, in a speech at the Huntingdon election in 1859, ascribed a similar saying to Napoleon the Great, whom he represented as saying. "Battles are as often own by the leg as by the arm." Napoleon, indeed, was never inattentive to any small detail that affected the soldier, and was especially careful in the matter of shoes, writing to Marshal Berthier, June 28, 1805, and bidding him "master all the details" for his projected invasion of England: his soldiers' shoes to receive special attention. The Wellington despatches prove, says Mr. A. T. Fibbald in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, how careful our own great general was in the same particular, repeatedly urging upon the Government of the day the absolute necessity of providing his army in Spain with proper supplies of boots, and stating his reluctance to encounter manifest risks by leading into the field foot-sore men.

In the last great American war, the Federals often laughed at the ragged and shoeless followers of Stonewall Jackson and the other Confederate generals. But, if there was too little shoe in the one case, there was too much in the other. It has been urged that great improvements have been made of late years in our manufacture of boots for the army, and that every care is used in the inspection of the contractor's work, and in returning it to him if there are less than four stitches to the inch, or "shavings" in the soles, or any other scamped work.

Still, the fact remains, so many men, so many feet; and one fixed shoe cannot possibly fit a whole regiment. The boots worn by agricultural labourers, a large number of whom form the raw material for the manufactured article of the foot soldier, are made so narrow and tight at and above the ankle that they cause the muscles of the leg to cease growing; so that an agricultural labourer at 40 years of age has often no more calf than a lad of 12; and this a serious matter in the training of the future foot-soldier, because the strongest muscle of the human body is that forming the calf of the leg, which is able to support the weight of the body. Archbishop Whateley was aware of this, as he was of most things, and once spoke of it at a grand viceregal dinner party at the Castle, Dublin, challenging the Bishop of Cashel to test the experiment by standing upon his (the archbishop's) outstretched leg. The bishop, however, declined to perform the part of Columbine to his right reverend brother's Harlequin.

The countryman's boots, too, are heavy; not so weighty, indeed, as those made for the divers who, in 1861, were employed to remove the piers of old Westminister Bridge, and whose boots, in order to counteract the force of the stream, were provided with leaden soles weighing 18lb; but they are too heavy and clumsy for the healthy purposes of nature, although this circumstance of prior experience may go far better to reconcile many a raw recruit to that ill-fitting pair of bluchers in which he will have to perform his regimental drills. By some it has been considered that this form of the blucher boot or of the lace-up boot is necessary in order to provide support to the ankles when a foot-soldier is heavily knapsacked and accoutred, and in full marching order; while by others the contrary opinion is held, and it is urged that the best form of shoe for a soldier is one that comes up to (but not above) the ankle, and is there fastened with a strap; while attached to the upper past of the shoe is a gaiter or greave of soft leather, into which the trousers can be pushed and strapped round the lower part of the leg.

The gaiter or "spat" of the Highland regiments is, perhaps, a still better plan, as it is made of leather or stout canvas sail-cloth, and fitted with a piece of whalebone, running up the back seam, which makes the spat to fit close to the leg, and gives great support both to the ancle and calf. The march of a Highlander in his sock, shoe, and spat, has never been surpassed in the British army. The ancient sock of the Highland soldier was the buskin, or brogue, of untanned leather or skin, commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. In such a sock or boot the water did not accumulate, so that there was an old Gaeli saying, "Running shall not go out of my foot nor puddle out of my shoe until" so and so shall happen. At the famous battle of Killiecrankie, which was one of the most remarkable ever gained by irregular over regular troops, when the charge was made that decided the fate of the day, "Dundee gave the word," says Macaulay, iii., 360, "the Highlanders dropped their plaids. A few who were so luxurious as to wear rude socks of untanned hide spurned them away. It was long remembered in Lochaber that Lochiel took off what was probably the only pair of shoes in his clan and charged barefoot at the head of his men."

Members of the Alpine Club, and English travellers who have, like the foot soldiers, to make a long and forced marches, are greatly divided in opinion as to the subject of socks and shoes; for while Mr. Galton strongly recommended the use of European shoes and thick woollen socks, Mr. Mansfield Parkyns advocated the barefoot system. In Abyssinia he went four years barefoot, and testified that, in such a rocky country, "it would be dangerous to attempt to pass many places excepting barefoot," and it is "far more comfortable to go without shoes, after a little practice." Nature in such a case, is allowed to have free play, but when encased in boots or shoes the foot is more or less distorted. This form, as Dr. Meyer has said, is "straight insde and curved outside;" and all models of nature, from those in Grecian statues to the specimens in modern Arab or Red Indians, testify to the correctness of this roughly-stated formula.

THE WORLD'S GOLDFIELDS.

The sections of Economic Science and Statistics and that of Geology were combined at the British Association meeting on Tuesday morning, September 6, under the presidency of Dr. Giffen, in order to hear con jointly a communication by Mr. W. Topley on gold and silver, their geological distribution, and their probable future. Of late years the production of gold has declined, and Mr. Topley set himself to discuss the question. It is likely that this decline will continue? If so, will it be rapid or gradual? Again, is it probable that the future production of gold will be chiefly from the old goldfields, or are these, as some believe, rapidly becoming exhausted? The total yearly production of gold by the world at large had been gradually falling from thirty-five millions sterling in the year 1835 to about twenty millions in the year 1865. Estimates varied greatly for more recent years, the general tendency, however, being towards the belief that the supply was diminishing. Mr. Topley examined the possibilities of production in various quarters of the world. So far as the United States were concerned, the general result of inquiry was to establish the fact that the gold supply from the source was steady, with a slight tendency to increase. As regarded Australasia, although Victoria still held the first place, and might do for some years to come, there was some probability of it being deposed from this post of honour in favour of Queens-land, the vein gold from which was increasing in amount, and was likely to do so still more. With a probable increase in New Zealand, and much placer gold still unworked in Victoria, it was likely that the total product of Australasia would for some time to come not fall below £5,000,000 a year. The gold of Canada had no great influenge on the world's production. No trustworthy data were available for ascertaining the yield of gold on the African Gold Coast, or in South Africa. A steadily increasing yield of gold might be looked for from this area, but not in sufficient amount to be of importance in the general stock of the world. The author of the paper proceeded:—In taking a general review of the goldfields likely in the near future to yield the most constant supply, it is evident that an important place must be given to Russia. With a very slight fall in the produce of Australia and of the United States, Russia would again take her old place at the head of gold-producing countries. With its enormous areas of placer gold only partially worked out, and its Siberian veins untouched, a steady yield of gold may be anticipated for many years to come. . . . It is unlikely that India will ever contribute to the world's stock sufficient native gold to materially influence the total production. A far more important point is the amount of gold hoarded in India, and the probability or otherwise of that being some day set free. Most estimates concerning gold are ludicrously vague, but on the question of the amount hoarded vagueness is unavoidable. It is known that £130,000,000 of gold have been taken into India since 1835. Practically none of this is in circulation, silver being the standard and the coinage of India. How much was hoarded in the centuries preceding 1835 no one can say. It is supposed that at least as much silver is hoarded in India as gold. If so, the value of silver and gold hoarded in India since 1835 nearly equals in value one-third of the total amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the world. Mr. Topley was of opinion that the supply of both gold and silver would continue to be steady and undiminished. We shall have to look for the former to the United States, Australasia, Russia, and South America. Everything points to a steady production from the three areas first named, and to an increased yield from the last.

A monster gold nugget of 225 ounces has been unearthed by Chinamen in one of the Australian mines. The Celestials endeavoured to keep the matter quiet; but the news of the find soon leaked out. It was at this same mine, in the year 1852, that the celebrated Carr nugget of one cwt. was found; and very recently a 460 oz. nugget was found a few miles away. Equally dazzling accounts of most succesful silver workings at Captain's Flat have been received, which, from the report, almost promise to be inexhaustible. At Fairfield another discovery of silver is reported that assays 354 oz. to the ton.

THE PERSIAN DERBY.

It is a rather poetical idea to have a circular race course, the centre of which shall be occupied by a garden—a garden from which a shouting, howling public shall be rigidly excluded—a garden to which one can flee from the heat, noise, and dust of the race-course to leafy shades and the noise of falling waters. This idea Nussir-u-Deen, Asylum of the Universe and King of Kings, has carried out at Teheran. A writer in the *St. James's Gazette*, describing the great race that is run over this course, says:—

The Teheran Races are a public holiday, and well worth seeing. The whole capital turns out: the men around the course itself; while the ramparts of the town, which command a good view of the course are thronged by thousands of veiled women looking on upon the scene. There are no gambling or drinking booths, the three-card man is absent, knock'em-downs are unknown. There are no list-men, not even a welcher; and of betting there is none at all. But the Teheran public is going to enjoy itself nevertheless. Fruit and sweetmeat sellers there are in abundance; vendors of iced sherbet who in high-flown language vaunt, the excellence of the beverage they purvey; peripatetic tea-sellers, with their bright brass urns fissing like miniature steam-engines, and their rows of gay porcelain cups; itinerant tobacconists, each of whom has perhaps a couple of score of hubble-bubbles, the *narghile* or Oriental water-pipe, and is surrounded by a large circle of customers, all squatting on the ground and all smoking away for dear life. The water-melon-seller, too, does a roaring trade; while lettuces and cucumbers are being devoured on every side. There is not a drunken man to be seen; for, though the Persian sometimes drinks heavily, he never begins till after dark. The mountebanks and conjurors are numerous. There are men with dancing bears, and others, with performing monkeys; musicians and ballad-singers, wrestlers and men who eat fire, contortionists aad tumblers—all doing good business.

It is nearly eleven o'clock; the gun which announces his Majesty's departure from the palace has been heard some quarter of an hour ago; the strains of the royal band begin to resound. The royal ladies, carefully veiled and guarded by numerous eunuchs on horseback, have driven on to the course in their glass coaches and reached their box. The road to the course is lined by soldiers in their best uniforms, and it has been carefully watered to lay the dust. The various regiments to be reviewed are formed in separate squares around the course; for the Shah of Persia always treats his subjects to a review as well as a race-meeting. There are at least ten thousand soldiers upon the ground, each regiment headed by its band, which discourses loud strains of barbaric music.

At last the royal procession makes its appearance. First come the *Zamboureckjis* or camel artillery, led by their kettle-drummers The camel artillery are followed by a small guard of mounted police some hundred strong. Mounted aid-de-camps career about in every direction. Then comes a solitary horseman bearing an immense gold mace; then a crowd of running footmen in scarlet and gold, each carrying a big silver baton and wearing the ancient Kaianian cap with its Jingling bells. These men have been chosen for thnir powers of endurance as runners, and are tried and trusted servants of the King: several of them invariably run by his horse's stirrup whenever he is seen in public. Finally, the Shah himself appears, mounted on a priceless steed, its neck decorated with a big broad band of gold which glitters with gems. The animal's tail is dyed a bright crimson, a distinction which is reserved for the horses of the Kings of Persia and their sons. The King wears a coat of Cashmerean, shawls trimmed with the skins of the black fox. Each button of his coat is a big diamond. At his girdle is a circular ornament of precious stones, which, like the scabbard and hilt of his sword, blazes in the hot sun. His face is very dark, much darker than the faces of the majority of his subjects; and he wears the traditional big black moustache and sports a pair of light gold spectacles. On his neat little black hat is the royal *jika*, a sort of plume of diamonds. He smiles benignly upon his subjects, who bow to the ground in every direction; and he salutes the Diplomatic Box, raising his hand to his forehead. Numerous led horses have preceded his Majesty; they all have gold and jewelled necklets, the saddle of each being covered by a Cashmerean shawl. Behind the King come his sons and a mounted Minister or two, and a few of the more favoured of his gaily dressed courtiers; then appear his three regiments of Cossacks, his Majesty's favourite toy. They are well mounted, well armed, and well dressed in the Russian manner. Then come three or four guns of the horse artillery, and then a couple of regiments of Infantry; and after the soldiers appear the rest of the male population of Teheran—many thousands of them—who have accompanied the procession from the town.

On the course itself may be seen most of the competitors. They are all Turkoman horses, animals which combine a very long stride with a fair turn of speed and extraordinary powers of endurance: they resemble rather leggy English hunters, and stand from fifteen to seventeen hands and a half. What little mane they ever had has been carefully removed, and they have long slender rat-like tails. Though the weather is hot, they are mostly clothed with gay coverings of embroidered cloth. There is not an ounce of fat on them; for they have all undergone a severe and very peculiar training. None of these animals has been allowed to lie down for the period of two months; their grain has been cut down to a very low limit, and, at the last, water has been almost entirely denied them, but they are allowed to eat water-melons; they have been kept at a rapid walk for from ten to fifteen hours every day, and even their allowance of sleep has been rigerously curtailed.

The following are the times of the winners of the races round the course of the 20th of April last year:—First race, six times, 12 miles, 27 min. 32 sec.; second race, five times, 10 miles, 22 min. 7 sec.; third race, four times, 8 miles, 17 min. 43 sec.; fourth race, three times, 6 miles, 13 min. 12 sec.; fifth race, twice (time of this last race not taken, as there was a false start, and the horses went once round the course but had to begin again). The actual times of the ten-mile race were:—First round, two miles, 4 min. 25 sec.; second round, two miles, 4 min. 35 sec; third round, two miles, 4 min. 45 sec.; fourth round, two miles, 5 min. 15 sec; fifth round, two miles, 3 min. 7 sec. Total, ten miles in 22 min. 7 sec. Not bad going this even for Persia, for the boys rode at least seven stone. The jockeys are always boys; they are dressed in jackets of bright chintz tucked into big baggy riding-breeches; they wear boots but use no spurs, the corner of the sharp spade-like Persian stirrup answering the purpose. On their heads is a little round hat of white felt, which is tightly bound with a gay handkerchief of silk. Each boy carries a heavy whip, with a short handle and a lash some five feet long, which he uses freely in the final struggle. The horses are generally the property of the King, his sons, or some of the great personages of the kingdom. In the old times the royal horses always won; for, should another animal dare to head them, he was always driven back by the King's servants or the soldiery. But since the Shah's visit to Europe he has learned to appreciate the benefits of a fair field and no favour; and the Teheran race-course is nowadays the scene of many a game and determined struggle.

A couple of years ago a rather romantic incident occurred. The horses were about to start for the eight-mile race, when a ragged Turkoman begged the King's permission that he too might compete. The Shah acceded to his petition with a smile of amusement. The Turkoman took his place with the rest, raced away from them from the first, and reached the winning-post at the fourth round in sixteen minutes, beating the pick of the raceing-stables of Persia by two miles. He then made a present of the horse to the King who immediately rewarded him with a donation of thrice its value.

After the fifth race the King reviews his troops. The Commander-in-Chief takes his place at the saluting-point, and a march-past of the 10,000 men on the ground, their bands at their head playing vigorously, takes place. Then the Sovereign, his wives, and the populace of Teheran return quietly to their homes. There has been no row, no drunkenness, no disorder, and the police go back empty-handed. The stakes competed for are usually a sum of 40*l* for each race, which is given by the King. There are no allowances for age, no weighing-in and no weighing-out, and the Competitors are all entire horses.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

In an interview with a *Freeman's Journal* reporter Mr. Labouchere said that the feeling of sympathy in England for the Irish people had made itself manifest to such a degree that it scarcely needed any one to point it out. In great manufacturing towns, as well as in the most remote places, it was evident that the English masses had made the cause of Ireland their own. Respecting the proclamation of meetings, Mr. Labouchere observed: "In proclaiming meetings the Government, I believe, are acting illegally. They state that meetings are proclaimed under ordinary law; but ordinary law only gives them power to proclaim meetings if riot or pillage occurs because of meetings. They have no power to stop meetings because of an anticipated contingency. I believe it would be of the greatest advantage to call meetings together and allow the police to disperse them; for proceedings of that kind bring home to the English people what is actually taking place in Ireland. They are prosecuting the Irish leaders for telling the tenants to barricade their houses when evictions are threatened; but until evictions take place the tenants certainly are right to do what they like with their houses and move their furniture and effects into just such positions as they think proper."

A CENTRAL ASIAN ROMANCE.

Central Asia could not be precisely described as the home of literary romance; and the appearance in the Russian press of a novelette the scene of which is laid in Turkestan is sufficiently remarkable to attract notice. Miss Lydia Paschkoff's story of "The Turquoise," which was published as a *feuilleton* of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, has other claims to attention than its merits as a story, if we may accept her description of garrison life and its relaxations in Central Asia as true to the reality. The summary of this romance which we reproduce below from the *St James's Gazette* ought to be of interest to Indian readers, and would, moreover, furnish the Ameer Abdur Rahman with material for an impressive proclamation to his chiefs upon the benefits that follow in the wake of Russian conquest:—

The scene lies in the city of Samarkand, and the story opens with the visit of a party of officers to the bazaar. Bored with the dull routine of garrison work and impatiently waiting for some more exciting work than has fallen to the lot of the Turkestan army in the last ten years, they amuse themselves with the inspection of the different articles loudly offered them by the stall-holders. The attention of one of them, Prince Waldemar, and the hero of the story, is caught by a splendid turquoise hanging from an amber necklet "How much?" he asks, and is told 500 gold pounds. "That is too dear," replies the Prince; to which the merchant says, "No one compels you to buy it. Besides, I cannot sell it to you at once; perhaps I can do so in five days as I have promised to keep it that period in case the owner wishes to take it back." This remark naturally leads to the inquiry. Who is the owner? and the merchant replies, "A very handsome Afghan lady, whose husband, a chief, is absent on a journey to Cabul, whence he is expected to return every day." The other officers at once chorus a wish to have her address, but the merchant can give no information. Prince Waldemar tells the merchant he will return the next day, as he is resolved to purchase the stone, if only for the suggestive motto it bears—"What is past is a dream; what remains a desire." Unlike the typical officer who goes into Centeral Asian banishment, Prince Waldemar is very rich, and enjoys, as will be seen, an unlimited command of ready money. His residence in Samarkand is an Oriental palace not to be met with outside the range of Miss Paschkoff's imagination. There is, therefore, no reason why he should not give 500*l* for a stone if it takes his fancy; but thoughts of its fair owner are not absent from his mind, and these are strengthened by the sight of a closely veiled Afghan lady who rides past while he and has comrades are once more lamenting the want of excitement and praying for "even a brush with the Afghans. They give chase to ascertain where she resides; but they are too late, or she evades them. A few days later the Prince returns to the bazaar, only to find that in the interval the Afghan lady has redeemed her turquoise.

The Persian, although promised 200 roubles, can give no information as to where the mysterious Afghan resides, but he recommends a Jew who is likely to succeed in the search if any one can. The Jew is accordingly sent to the Prince, who orders him to discover the Afghan's home, and also to bring him the turquoise. He lays more stress on the turquoise because he knows its beauty, whereas the lady's has to be taken on trust; but the stone will obviously lead up to an introduction to its owner. A doubt as to the honour of thus encouraging a theft crosses his mind but he stifles this with the resolve to restore the turquoise, unless, indeed, "its owner gives it to him herself. "The Jew, of course, discovers the house, and, by the aid of the Hindoo laundress, succeeds in stealing the turquoise, for which he recieves two hundred English pounds for his accomplice and three hundred for himself. Prince Waldemar then directs the Jew to show him the way to the fair unknown's residence. Arrived there, a scene occurs at the gate, of which the result is that the Hindoo servant leaves the door open and escapes; while the Jew discreetly retires, as Prince Waldemar has declared his intention of entering the house and forcing himself on the Afghan lady, whose voice is heard on the terrace singing a song of regret at the absence of her husband. The Prince in whom this devotion only rouses a feeling of jealousy, enters the court-yard, fastens his horse to a tree and mounts the narrow stairs leading to the terrace.

When there he sees the Afghan lady, whose unveiled charms are represented as more beautiful than anything he had conceived, but who is terrified at the sudden appearance of a man, and above all, of a Christian. The Prince, of course, at once declares his love but his best argument in silencing Adaiti—such is the lady's name—is the sight of her truquoise in his hand, which he has the gallantry or honesty to restore. She then begs him to leave, as she is the wife of an Afghan, who will kill them both if he discovers them together, and she concludes by saying that "the women of Afghanistan were never intended for the Russians." She threatens him with the danger from the six Afghans left as her guard, and at last she rushes down to his horse, unfastens the bridle, and implores him to depart. The Prince consents to jump into the saddle, exclaiming "I go, but not without you!" and, stooping down, seizes Adaiti and gallops off, with her across his saddle. There is nothing chivalrous about this mode of realizing his wishes; Adaiti having been no consenting party like Lochinvar's "Fair Ellen," and refusing to be consoled during the days she was subsequently detained in Prince Waldermar's residence. The Authoress shows a few qualms as to the morality of the proceedings as her hero, and seeks to make fear of the consequences, and of her husband's vengeance, the chief cause of Adaiti's repelling all Prince Waldemar's advances. The sequel shows that she knew her countrymen. One of the Afghan followers had tracked her to the Prince's house, and when his master returned he informed him where the supposed fugitive was concealed. The chief obtains an order from the Governor-General for the restoration of his wife in the shape of the following letter to the Prince. "What is the chief tells me? A woman carried off, and in your house! Restore her, and thus relieve me of this embarrassing incident." Armed with this letter, the chief goes to the Prince's house, where he arrives just as Adaiti is beginning to show signs of yielding to his passion. To be disturbed at such a moment does not conduce to amiability; and when the Afghan declars his intention to kill his wife, it is evident that the interview must prove stormy. The Prince refuses to give up Adaiti, the Afghan wounds him before he can seize a sword, and then they fight desperately on equal terms. The Afghan is wounded, and ultimately pierced through the breast; but he has succeeded in wounding the Prince a second time. Prince Waldemar, after ordering his servants to wash away the blood and to leave him undisturbed, returns to the inner room where he had left Adaiti. His wounds were mortal; he died in her presence, after a very few moments of suppressed agony, and, in the morning his body was found lying on the floor of the appartment. As for Adaiti, she had disappeared, and was never seen again.

THE SPY MANIA IN FRANCE.

Writing with reference to the French mobilisation Scheme, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"Now about the spies. The arrest of an individual calling himself an Austrian took place yesterday at Toulouse. He was lunching at the Hotel de l'Europe, and the police allowed him to eat his meal in peace, but pounced on him just as a cup of coffee had been placed on the table before him. The Austrian or Hungarian, who said that he had gone to Castelnaudary to study the phylloxera, had to be protected from an infuriated crowd. He was taking notes at the railway station, and, if rumour be true, he knows nothing about vines or vineyards, let alone the phylloxera. One of the correspondents of the *Paris* telegraphs to-day from Toulouse:—'Spies are reported on all sides, perhaps many more than there really are, but we cannot be too much on our guard, as the Germans, Italians, and Spaniards must be inundating us with people who, under some pretext or another, are travelling just now in this district.' The writer adds that a large party of Bavarians arrived at Toulouse on Saturday. On being questioned by an interpreter, they said that they were going on a pilgrimage to Lourdes. They have been carefully watched by the police, and were to resume their journey to-day. The latest piece of spy literature to hand is the adventure of an individual said to be a Bavarian, who has just been arrested by the gendarmes at Bauge. When the agents of the law seized the man he tried to swallow a sheet of paper but was compelled to give it up. It contained a list of the places which he had visited in the neighbourhood, together with various notes. The prisoner stated that he was a labourer, but as his hands are white and delicate, his story is not believed. He speaks excellent French."

"Mr. Blaine," says a special dispatch from Homburg to the *New York World*, "has had a number of interviews with the Prince of Wales, who appears to have taken a great fancy to Mr. Blaine, and has paid him a number of marked attentions. Very soon after Mr. Blaine's arrival, the Prince sent an equerry to him and asked him to call. Mr. Blaine responded promptly to this courteous request, and since that time the Prince and Mr. Blaine have had several long conversations. They have also met several times in the public parks. The Prince upon several occasions has left his attendants for a long walk and talk with Mr. Blaine. These interviews have caused a great deal of talk. The meetings, the walks and talks, of these two noted men have been constant subjects of gossip and speculation at Homburg.

PRE-GLACIAL MAN.

In the Anthropology Section of the British Association on Tuesday, Sept. 7, there was a long discussion on the migrations of pre-historic man. The discussion was opened by Dr. Henry Hicks, of Hendon, who in a long paper described the flint heads found last year at the Cae-Cwyn Cave in North Wales, under entirely undisturbed glacial deposits, which implements, he held, formed further proof of importance of the existence of man in this country prior to the glacial epoch. He maintained, also, that the evidence is equally clear in regard to the implements found within the caverns, which, he said, must have been introduced before the glacial deposits blocked up and covered over the caverns. As to the question of the direction from which pre-glacial man came, his views were expressed as follow:—

The evidence, so far as it goes, points to a migration to this country from some northern source, as the human relics found in the caverns around, also in the older river gravels (which Professor Prestwich is now disposed to assign also to the early part of the glacial epoch when the ice sheet was advancing) occur in association with the remains of animals of northern orgin, such as the mamoth, rhinoceros, and reindeer. Up to the present no human relics have been found in this country (and it is very doubtful whether they have been found in any other part of Europe) in deposits older than those containing the remains of these northern animals. If man arrived in this country from some eastern area, it is but natural to think that he would have arrived when the genial pliocene climate tempted numerous species of deer of southern origin and other animals suitable as food for man to roam about in the south-east of England. Hitherto, however, not a relic has been found to show that man had arrived in this country at that time; but in the immediately succeeding period, with the advent of cold conditions and of the northern animals evidences of the presence of man became abundant. Whether man at an earlier period migrated northward from some tropical or sub-tropical area, and that he then lived on fruit and such-like food, there is no evidence at present to show. But it seems certain that the man of the glacial period in this country had to live mainly on animal food, and that he found the reindeer to be the most suitable to supply his wants. He followed the reindeer in their compulsory migrations during the gradually increasing glacial conditions and kept mainly with them near the edge of the advancing ice.

The President opened the discussion with a single remark. They had heard a great deal of late about the original northern habitat of man, but what he wished to point out was the necessity of distinguishing between the northward migration of man and that later migration from the north to the south which both archæologists and palæontologists believe they have discovered on their own particular lines of evidence.

Professor Boyd Dawkins protested against the confusion in names used in these matters—confusion quite like that in the masses of sand and gravel which constitute the geological deposits themselves. In other words, he protested in the strongest manner against Dr. Hicks applying the term pre-glacial to palæolithic man alone, and for this reason. The story of the existence of the earliest man is a story not only told in the river-beds and caverns of Wales and France, but it is a story told us in lands far out of the reach of the reindeer or any other northern animals, and in lands in which there is no shred of proof that there was any glacial period at all. In North Africa, Palestine, India, and elsewhere, where there is absolutely no glaciation, when we find palæolithic man, we find the same remains with him as we find in glaciated Europe. He objected, therefore, to the application of the glacial epoch in order to fix any special period for the existence of the earliest man. Professor Boyd Dawkins proceeded to adduce evidence based upon the distributions of the remains of animals, in order to show, or at least to suggest, that the birthplace of man was a warm country, and that his migration was from the south to the north. He made his appearance in Europe along with southern animals, and when the cold came on he went south, and from the wide distribution over Europe, Asia, and Africa he must have been in possession of these areas during vast periods of time. He maintained also that there was evidence to show that instead of the Esquimaux being, as Dr. Hicks thought, the ancestors of the people of our islands, the Esquimaux were descendants of men who migrated from the south to the north.

Mrs. Stopes, of Upper Norwood, London, pointed to a carved shell found a few years ago in the red trap of Suffolk as affording, in her opinion, absolute proof of the existence of man in the country at a period anterior to the glacial epoch. The discussion was continued by the Rev. E. Hill, Professor T. Rupert Jones, Professor Flower, C.B.; Professor Morse, and others. There was on the part of these speakers little difference from the views which Dr. Hicks had brought forward. It was admitted generally that the evidence of the existence of a pre-glacial man is now indisputable. As regards his earliest migrations, and the views put forth on this subject by Dr. Hicks and Professor Boyd Dawkins, it was the general opinion that geatly more exact information must be gathered before the subject can be fully illustrated or approximately settled.

SUFFERINGS OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

One of the crew of the Belfast barque Star o Scotia has arrived at Liverpool, and has given the following thrilling details of the wreck of that vessel on the Fallkland Islands, and the loss of eight lives:—

It was about half-past eleven at night when the vessel struck, and the crew remained on board until daylight. The weather was somewhat calm, but a heavy surf was breaking on the island. The captain, with the majority of the crew, got away in one boat, and the second boat was in charge of Mr. Frazer, the mate. The captain told the men not to bring their effects, but to save their lives, and then go off to the ship again for their clothes. The captain's boat was the first to reach the shore, but the mate's boat was cast on the beach by the heavy surf. Some of the men managed to cling to the upturned craft, which afterwards righted. Some of the poor fellows never reached her again, but were drowned. While making once more for the shore the boat was again capsized, and this happened no less than seven times until there were only three left—viz., the mate, Drummond, and Davis. Some of the unfortunate men had during the time clung to the capsized boat, but their strength had failed them, and becoming exhausted, they had to loosen their hold and perish in the water. The water, to add to the men's suffering, was intensely cold, and it was only by their robust constitution that the two men Davis and Drummond saved their lives. They saw their comrades drowning, but could not afford them the slightest aid, owing to their own helpless condition. When the shipwrecked men landed, the island was covered with snow, and the place altogether was bitterly cold. They, however, found shelter in the hut of some herdsmen, and were as kindly treated as possible. The herdsmen also rode a hundred miles to inform the authorities of the disaster. Whilst the men were waiting assistance, the bodies of four of their comrades were washed ashore, and later on the bodies of two others of the crew were found on the beach. This was some distance from the others, and the bodies presented a shocking spectacle. The island is, it appears, the resort of many wild birds of a ravenous nature, including the eagle and the vulture, which, no doubt, prey upon the ship which are herded on the islands. The birds had come across the bodies of the two shipwrecked men, and were short but complete in their voracious work. The survivors never got back to their ship, as on the night following the stranding a heavy gale sprang up, and in the morning the star of Scotia had disappeared. The men lost their clothes and had to remain on the island for a month before they were taken away by a German mail steamer, and subsequently transferred to an English steamer.

The United States Government has taken a definite step towards putting its navy on a footing, not of equality with, but of similarity to, the navies of foreign Governments with which it may some day find itself seriously at variance. On the 8th of August the bids of three firms were accepted for the construction of three additional cruisers and two gunboats. The firms between whom the contracts have been divided are Messrs. Cramp and Sons, of Philadelphia, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore. The cruisers are to be completed in two years, and the gunboats in eighteen months, and the aggregate cost, excluding the armaments, is to be 5,400,000 dollars. The cruisers are to be capable of a maximum speed of at least nineteen knots an hour. For every quarter of a knot above that rate a premium of 50,000 dollars will be awarded, while for every quarter-knot that the maximum speed comes short of the guarantee 50,000 dollars will be deducted from the contract price.

MR WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S SALARY.

The following letter from Mr William O'Brien, M. P., was published in the *Dublin Daily Express* of Saturday:—

"Sir,—In your leading article to-day you refer to the paper of which I am editor—*United Ireland*—as 'the organ of the professional politicians,' and to my office as 'the headquarters of paid patriotism.' You are in the habit of circulating vile innuendos of that character against me. Upon one occasion lately, when you ventured to be more definite in your imputations, you apologised to me on receiving a communication from my solicitor. You perhaps think the present a safe moment to return to a habit unworthy of decent journalism. Here are the facts as to my 'paid patriotism.' If you desire to question their accuracy, I shall give you an opportunity of doing so in a court of law. I was offered a salary of £300 a year to take charge of *United Ireland*. It was the sum I had earned in the preceding year while on the *Freeman's Journal*. For the past six years I have accepted only a salary of £200 a year. I have no other emoluments whatever from any source. My salary is therefore rather less than what your own junior reporter can earn. It is probably not one-fifth of the salary which the editor of the *Daily Express* quite legitimately enjoys according to current professional rates of remuneration. It is repulsive to me to go into such matters. It is the first time I have ever broken silence upon the subject, and unless you refuse to print this note in full it will be the last. And now let me ask, are you ashamed of yourself?—Your obedient servant, William O'Brien."

The following editorial note is appended to the letter:—

"Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., desires to inform the public through our columns that he is not one of the paid patriots of Ireland, and we have no objection to afford him the opportunity. There are passages in his letter which are deficient in good taste, but we feel no doubt of his candour and truthfulness, and when we have again occasion to allude to the paid pariots, he may rest satisfied that we do not include him in their number."

HEREDITARY CHARACTERS.

At Manchester on Monday, Sept. 5, an exceptionally large audience crowded the School of Art, in which Professor Newton presided over the Section of Biology of the British Association. Professor Lankester, London, opened a discussion on whether or not acquired characters are hereditary. The question whether a man is likely to transmit to his offspring certain acquired characters or peculiarities, such, for instance, as acquired exceptional strength of muscle, the facility for learning foreign languages, or the evil tendencies of character into which surrounding circumstances may plunge him. The question, he observed, was of high importance, as bearing not only upon the development of character, but upon the origin of species. In the same way the question was asked whether physical defects or amputations are transmitted. Professor Lankester recapitulated the doctrine of Lamarcke with respect to the transmission of acquired characters—a doctrine which, however, was largely rejected by Darwin. Lamarcke endeavoured to account for the origin of species by gradual natural development, on the assumption that acquired characters are hereditary. The doctrine of Darwin, which had taken the place of this, was totally different. It did not depend in any way upon acquired characters being hereditary. In the discussion which followed, Professor Hubrecht, of Utrecht; Mr. Pailton, Mr. Patrick Geddes, and others took part. The leading speaker, however, was the great German naturalist, Professor Weissman, of Freiburg, who spoke in his native language. His leading point was that on this great subject there still lay before the scientific observer a vast unexplored field. We must not too readily assume certain things in order to explain a certain class of phenomena; and accordingly, we must not assume the supposed heredity of acquired character unless we can show that it really exists or does take place. At the same time, he mentioned several cases in man and in the lower animals in which the doctrine of the heredity of character appeared to receive considerable support. Professor Lankester, in reply, expressed the hope that this subject, closely allied as it was with the whole hypothesis of evolution, would receive more and more attention, or it involved points of exceptional interest in biological science.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN SHEFFIELD.

NINE MEN KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

A dreadful explosion occurred at Vickers, Sons, & Co's Steel Works, Sheffield, on Tuesday. The company is largely engaged in the manufacture of heavy steel castings for ordnance, and it was in the casting of a ponderous gun jacket that the accident occurred. This was about half-past three. About 30 men were at work in one of the shops attached to the melting department, and about 26 tons of molten steel had been poured into the mould, being the contents of three separate furnaces, when the metal suddenly exploded with a loud report. The massive iron platform, extending over the part in which the mould was sunk, was blown away, and a clean breach was made in the roof of the shop, while the molten metal was scattered over a large area in the shop. Between 20 and 30 workmen were employed in the melting house, of whom five were killed and twelve injured—several, it is feared, fatally. The killed included the manager of the department and three assistants, who were buried underneath the ruins of the furnace and molten metal. The injured were mainly burned about the face and head. Several of the workmen had their legs and arms broken. The cause of the accident is unknown at present. Three other deaths occurred later, making eight lives lost.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, September 24, 1887.

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 98	2
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	" 100	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	102	6
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102	6
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs. 102	0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	" 102	4
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	" 102	8
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	" 102	12

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.

7 Per Cent. 1886 (1891) Alipore Coal	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	Noml.	
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	102	0
7 Per Cent. (1887 1892) Calcutta S. N. Co;	102	0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	103	0
7 Per Cent. 1887 (1892) Cawn. Cotton Mills	104	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	98	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.	98	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	100	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1890) Goosery Jute Mills	102	0
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	103	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	103	0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)	101	0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla	108	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1890) India General	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8 P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Raneegungee Coal,	103	0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	104	0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills	105	0

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 106 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	Nominal	
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	104	0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	104	8
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	102	0
5 Per Cent. of 1884-85(1905)	102	4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	102	8
5 Per Cent. of 1886-87(1916)	103	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	96	8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	875
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150n
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	122
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad-int	[illegible]
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	84
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	93
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1,565
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	......	13½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	65
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	38 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10p.sh	270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	71
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	145
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55x
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	104
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	90
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.	96x
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	108
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	63x
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p.ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	48
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	41
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85x
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	217
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	87
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	3d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	97
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	92
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.	59
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 19 p.ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p.ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	113
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	51
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	36
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	73
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.	105
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	101
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	135
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	84

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. a	50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct. a	530
Baintharrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad-int.	70
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	90
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. a	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	16
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. a	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	31
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	2½ p.ct. a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95x
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	32
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	28
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	16
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. c	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p.ct. a	65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	31
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct. a	100
Indian Terai	500	ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.	88
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	18
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p.ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. c	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. a	70
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p.ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½p.ct. a	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	53
Loobah	100	10p. ct. a	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct. a	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	11
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	11p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	2½p. ct.	28
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. c	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	5ad int.	95x.
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p.ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	3 p. ct. a	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p.ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p.ct. a	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct. a	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	43
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. int. a	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p.ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. a	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	85x
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	8 p.ct. a	102
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct. a	145
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

d.-int. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a=Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c=Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y=Dividend for the year.
b=Buyers.
s=Sellers.
w=Wanted.
x=Exclusive of dividend.
n=Nominal.
r=Rupees per share.
5 per cent. guaranted for 5 years.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE" CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.......... £300,[illegible]
„ 1885.......... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,7[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15[illegible] 14 1
1878	£2,645,508 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________

Address ________

Occupation ________

________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

HOP BITTERS.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

" 52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.

"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.

(Signed) " R. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the " most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely " all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one-halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

" A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

" HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

" Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

" Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.
HUNGARIAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

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BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY ESSENCES
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FROM GENERAL CARNEGY.

"I have much pleasure in stating that during the three days I have been at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, I have found everything most clean and comfortable; and the servants most attentive and obliging. The Hotel is certainly the best I have been in in India, and the management excellent.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the " BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, " *the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
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NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public: see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

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ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FROM A NEWLY-BORN BABY TO A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD completely equipped. Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses, Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked a nice assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	...22/	16 6	16/
7 „	...23/	17 6	17/
10 „	...24/	18 6	18/
12 „	...25/	19 6	19/
14 „	...25/	19/6	19/
16 „	...26/	20 6	20/

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Cases extra.

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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
Catalogues Free.

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(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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RICHD. MATHEWS & CO.'S
CARLTON
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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GRADE YOUR WHEAT
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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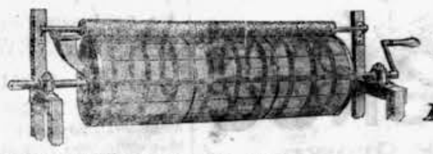

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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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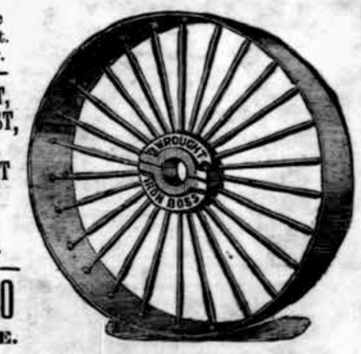

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For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
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A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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